MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

25 AUGUST 1982

Lebanon

PLO Evacuation Process -- The fourth group of PLO fighters, numbering over 1,000, left Beirut port for the YAR, Beirut radio reported. The overland evacuation of "terrorists" to Syria, which was to have begun early on 25 August, was canceled in view of the fighting between Syrians and Christians near the Beirut-Damascus highway, Jerusalem radio affirmed. The radio noted that the fighters might alternatively depart by sea for Syria. According to AFP, an IDF spokesman revealed that Syria had called off the land evacuation without giving any explanation. However, an official Syrian source cited by Monte Carlo radio denied that Syria had made any decision to prevent PLO fighters from entering Syria and, in fact, Syria took "all necessary measures" to receive the fighters. The clandestine Voice of Palestine radio explained that the land route departure was postponed to 26 August because of a delay in the arrival of Italian forces and "some other" problems in the area where these forces are to be deployed. Earlier, Jerusalem television reported that the IDF had agreed to hand its control of the Beirut-Damascus highway over to the Lebanese Army to facilitate the fighters' departure.

Israel has agreed to permit U.S. and Italian contingents to arrive in Beirut on 25 August, before most of the fighters have left the city, Jerusalem radio reported. The radio added later that several hundred U.S. Marines landed in Beirut early that morning.

Aftermath of Al-Jumayyil Election -- Expressing hope that the Lebanese will be able to bypass old slogans and difficulties, rebuild a dignified life and become free of any foreign armed presence, President-elect Bachir al-Jumayyil said there must be opposition and freedom of expression but under no circumstances can acts of sabotage and terror against deputies who attended the presidential election session be tolerated, the Voice of Lebanon reported.

Regarding relations with Syria, Al-Jumayyil said Lebanon has common interests with Syria and he called on the Syrians to start cooperating with the Lebanese on an equal footing and realize that Lebanon is independent and sovereign, according to the radio. He indicated that the Palestinians remaining in Lebanon must abide by Lebanese laws. Meanwhile, a Phalangist spokesman in Bonn said that after the withdrawal of foreign forces, the new administration will tackle the problem of the Palestinian refugees in Lebanon as a matter of priority, DPA reported. The Palestinians will be able to stay for the time being as refugees or aliens subject to surveillance by the authorities, the spokesman said, but Lebanon cannot in the long term absorb all of them.

Al-Jumayyil's election is a step toward implementing the "conspiracy" for the liquidation of the Lebanese nationalist will and the new president will be a tool for completing the Israeli occupation in Lebanon, a Damascus radio commentary asserted. Amman radio said the new president must abandon his Phalangist policies, build strong relations with the Muslims, avoid falling into the "trap" of signing a treaty with Israel and be the "first and most determined person" to request the withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon.

While describing Al-Jumayyil's election as "a clear political achievement for Israel and the United States," Israel's MA'ARIV said Israeli officials have become "doubtful" about Al-Jumayyil's ability to keep his "promise" about peace with Israel because he has at times ignored Israeli advice and broken promises to the Israelis. Speaking of disappointment in Israel that the Phalangists did not adhere to an understanding that if Israel invaded Lebanon they would complete the operation by taking control of west Beirut on their own, Israeli political sources cited by HA'ARETZ said the time has come to "cash in" on Al-Jumayyil's promises to Israel. HATZOFE said the Israelis have made it clear to Al-Jumayyil that his election will not change the status of "Free Lebanon" Commander Maj Sa'd Haddad, who will continue to exercise exclusive control over southern Lebanon and his militia.

In other developments, more deputies' houses were attacked in Beirut and elsewhere, while leftist militiamen seized police and government buildings in Tripoli and Halba, according to Beirut and Voice of Lebanon radio reports.

Military Situation -- The Syrians captured two Phalangist posts in the southern foothills of Mount Sannin, Jerusalem radio reported. The Syrians and Christians engaged in artillery duels near the Beirut-Damascus highway but the IDF was not involved, the radio said. Senior Israeli officers said the IDF will not reply with massive force against cease-fire violations in eastern Lebanon until the evacuation of Beirut is completed because Israel does not want to give the terrorists" an excuse to halt their departure, THE JERUSALEM POST reported. Israel has released more PLO men from Ansar camp in southern Lebanon and has also reduced its forces around west Beirut, according to Jerusalem and IDF radio reports.

Syrian-U.S. Talks -- Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad's brother, Rif'at al-Asad, has visited Washington for talks with U.S. officials apparently aimed at avoiding widescale Syrian-Israeli clashes in the Al-Biqa' Valley, KUNA reported citing Kuwait's AL-WATAN.

Begin on West Beirut Entry -- Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin told the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee that Israel did not intend to enter west Beirut but that if it had earlier declared this publicly, the "terrorists" would never have left, Jerusalem radio reported.

Al-Hasan on PLO Future -- Hani al-Hasan, political adviser to PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, asserted that the future of the PLO lies in "underground activity" and "intensive campaigning" in Israel. In an interview with AFP, he remarked that the days of "easy living" for the PLO are over and now the Palestinians must work to exploit the political "gains" achieved in the Lebanese war to create a Palestinian state.

Iran on PLO Evacuation -- An Iranian Foreign Ministry statement carried by Tehran radio condemned U.S. "puppet regimes" which claim to be Muslim for committing the "crime" of taking no effective action in Lebanon and not opposing the PLO "surrender." The statement asserted that the U.S.-Israeli "plot" is aimed at the Palestinian cause, at the Islamic revolution in the region and at expanding the Camp David accords. It went on to say that Muslims and Palestinian fighters must learn not to count on "reactionary regimes" and "puppet" governments, and instead should be prepared to confront future "aggression."

Arab Summit Conference

Lebanese President Ilyas Sarkis and President-elect Bashir al-Jumayyil will attend the upcoming Arab summit conference in Fes, Monte Carlo radio reported. A Palestinian official source cited by KUNA affirmed that PLO Chairman 'Arafat also plans to attend the Fes summit meeting.

Egypt

A commentary broadcast by Cairo radio emphasized that remarks by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger on the partial Israeli withdrawal from the West Bank and on forming a Palestinian state are "a step forward," although still not adequate to meet Arab demands. The commentary said the statements showed a more "realistic, objective and equitable" view of Palestinian rights.

Iran-Iraq War

The Political Affairs and Information Committee of the 13th Islamic foreign ministers conference in Niger approved a Moroccan resolution on ending the Iran-Iraq war, INA reported. The Iranian representative at the conference rejected the resolution and left the conference room, the report said, but the Iraqi representative stressed Iraq's approval of the resolution.

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UAE MINISTER ARRIVES FOR RABAT CONFERENCE

LD242256 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Excerpt] Delegates to the Arab foreign ministers conference have begun arriving in Morocco. The UAE delegation, headed by foreign Minister Rashid "Abdallah an-Nu'aymi, was first, to arrive this afternoon at Sale-Rabat airport, from Niamey. Speaking about his country's participation in the Arab foreign ministers conference, the UAE foreign minister said:

[Begin recording] I am happy to be here in Morocco. Perhaps you have noticed I have come early because of the true interest we in the UAE attach to the conference that will be held shortly, and in order to hold further consultations and meetings with the brothers here in Morocco to pave the way and to prepare for the conference which we expect, and implore God, to achieve something for the Arabs that will light the future course of the Arab nation. Together with our brothers here in the Mahgreb and in the Arab East we shall endeavor to achieve our common aim. If there is a working paper or a view of the Emirates... [apparent change of thought] all our great hope is to achieve at this conference a great work in the interest of the Arab nation. [end recording]

The UAE foreign minister spoke about the work of the Islamic foreign ministers conference held in Niamey, Niger, and the conference's interests in the Palestinian question and said:

[Begin recording] The Islamic conference is really proceeding well in Niamey, and all the committees are about to finish their meetings today. The progress of the meetings augurs well and there is true concentration on the Palestinian question, as was the case in previous Islamic conferences. At this very conference the Palestinian question enjoys a special position in view of the recent events in Lebanon and the Zionist onslaught on the PLO. There is an Islamic response, support and sympathy at the conference for the Palestinian question and, God willing, this will be reflected in the resolutions you shall hear about shortly, God willing. [end recording]

ARAB LEAGUE OFFICIAL ON FORTHCOMING SUMMIT

LD241834 Kuwait KUNA in English 1721 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Text] Rabat, Aug 24 (KUNA) -- An Arab League official said here Tuesday that the Secretariat was not officially notified of the forthcoming Arab summit's venue.

An advisor to the Secretary General Munsif al-May told KUNA that complete arrangements were taken in Mohammedia City to host the foreign ministerial conference scheduled to be held next Saturday. Al-May is in Morocco at the head of an Arab League delegation to prepare for the ministerial meeting.

Palestinian sources announced earlier today that the Moroccan Monarch King Hassan II had informed PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat that the Arab summit will resume in Fes on September 6. Meanwhile, a senior Palestinian official here affirmed that 'Arafat plans to attend the summit in Fes and had conveyed his approval in a telephone call with the Moroccan king last night. The source added, the head of the PLO Political Department Faruq Qaddumi will arrive here on August 28 to attend the preparatory ministerial meeting.

In a related development, the Moroccan chief delegate to the Arab League Mohamed at-Tazi announced in Tunis today that the foreign ministers will discuss a new Arab League charter.

At-Tazi, who heads a sub-committee assigned to revise the Charter, added that the draft charter includes the creation of an Arab arbitration body to rule on inter-Arab differences, specifies the power of various league bodies.

'ARAFAT BLAMES U.S. FOR CIVILIAN DEATHS IN BEIRUT

NC241543 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in English 1500 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Text] PLO Chairman 'Arafat today pledged that the fight for a Palestinian homeland would continue. It is a struggle for a just cause, he said, and I have no other choice with my people. This tragedy must stop. There will be no peace, no settlement by bypassing Palestinian rights, he continued.

'Arafat said that the Palestinian forces (?showed) courage and determination in facing up to the Israelis for more than 2 months, despite the huge size of the enemy's forces, which used up-to-date American weapons.

In an interview today with the American television network, ABC, the PLO chairman blamed the United States for the civilian deaths in Beirut, saying that Israel has used sophisticated American weapons in its attacks on the city. He went on: They shelled Beirut from the air, from the land, from the sea with different kinds of bombs and shells, some of them very up-to-date, very sophisticated like the vacuum bomb and the concussion bomb. Our women and children, 'Arafat said, have been killed by American weapons.

He stressed that he will urge PLO forces to go on fighting for their cause. This was a Palestinian phenomenon that the American computer could not understand. We have been kicked out of our homeland, continued 'Arafat, and we will not live like slaves. We are human beings.

'ARAFAT ASSAILS U.S., EUROPEAN ROLE IN WAR

NC250631 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0515 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] Brother Commander Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] has announced that the Palestinians will continue the struggle and reject terrorism. In an interview published by the Italian newspaper CORRIERE DELLA SERA, he said: We Palestinians are capable of living with suffering.

He expressed his regret for the European silence on the Beirut massacre, which was perpetrated with the blessing of the Europeans and the help of the Americans. The brother commander in chief emphasized the importance of the Beirut battle. He said: The 79-day siege, our resistance and the inability of the enemy to win are a very important example in Arab history. The meaning and effects of the Beirut battle will appear in the future. Brother Abu 'Ammar concluded, saying: The march is continuous and the Palestinians are leaving Lebanon with the same spirit they had when they were forced to leave Jerusalem and evacuate from Amman. He affirmed that our people always want to return to their homes.

'ARAFAT RECEIVES CABLE OF SOLIDARITY FROM AAPSO

NC241855 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1745 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and commander in chief of the Palestinian Revolution forces, has received a cable of solidarity from Brothers 'Abd ar-Rahman ash-Sharqawi, AAPSO Chairman and Nuri 'Abd ar-Razzaq, the organization's secretary general. The cable says:

In these decisive historic moments, AAPSO is pleased to express to you its great admiration and appreciation for your wise leadership of the struggle of the Palestinian people in the face of the fascist extermination war launched by the Israeli forces with the open support of U.S. imperialism against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples.

Among all the forces, you were the most effective and most honorable in confronting a treacherous aggression and a despicable U.S. plot. However, your great sacrifices and blessed martyrs have checked the Israeli extermination forces and crushed the U.S. plot at the gates of Beirut.

Your legendary steadfastness against the background of unfavorable Arab and international conditions provides a magnificent example of what a people can accomplish if its resolve becomes firm and its leadership is united in order to defend its rights. The Resistance forces are leaving Beirut with their heads held high after a battle of honor lasting over 2 months during which they destroyed the myth of the unbeatable Israeli army and the U.S. prestige as a big power that supports the Israeli aggression.

Your splendid steadfastness in the face of an enemy who is superior to you in men and equipment has won you the admiration of the whole world, imposing isolation on Israel and the United States, which stood alone in shameful defiance of the whole international will.

AAPSO pledges to continue extending to you the highest level of all forms of support for your solid struggle for the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, foremost of which are their right to self-determination and to the establishment of their own state on their national soil. We salute the souls of the blessed martyrs, who gave their lives to stop the barbaric Israeli-U.S. invasion. We also salute the steadfastness and heroism of the great Palestinian and Lebanese peoples and salute, in particular, your wise leadership and steadfast stand on the first firing line. It is a revolution until victory!

PLO OFFICIAL SAYS KHARTOUM OFFICE TO REOPEN

NC241110 Paris AFP in English 1049 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Text] Khartoum, Aug 24 (AFP) -- The Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) office here, closed since February of last year, will be reopened "in the very near future," a PLO official has said.

The Sudanese Government has agreed to accept 1,000 Palestinian fighters evacuating Beirut.

The PLO's Khartoum bureau halted operations in February 1981, when the PLO representative and his three aides were declared personae non gratae and expelled from the country, but Sudanese authorities said at the time that the action did not mean a breaking of relations.

KHALID AL-FAHUM GRANTS INTERVIEW TO KUNA

LD241806 Kuwait KUNA in English 1649 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Text] Damascus, Aug 24 KUNA -- Speaker of the Palestinian parliament-in-exile Khalid al-Fahum said Tuesday that the PLO will fight any trend to create division between the Arab countries and the organization.

In an interview with KUNA, the speaker of the Palestinian National Congress added that the Arab countries should now study the Israeli invasion of Lebanon in the light of the joint American-Zionist plot against the Middle East region.

Al-Fahum said that the U.S.-backed aggression is a big leap towards the imposition of the imperialist-Zionist hegemony over the whole region.

Hailing the heroic resistance of the Palestinian warriors in Beirut against the heavily-equipped Israeli army, the Palestinian official urged the PLO leaders to maintain and strengthen the Palestinian national unity, particularly following the stationing of the fighters in several Arab countries. Describing national unity as the basis for implementing the Palestinian goals in repatriation, self-determination and independent state, Al-Fahum warned against Israeli attempts to ignite [an] inter-Arab feud.

The speaker added that the enemies [are] trying to exploit the Palestinians' wrath and disappointment resulting from Arab silence in a bid to bring about a serious rift between the Palestinian people themselves and also between their legitimate representative and the PLO and the Arab states. The Arabs are our brothers and we are part and parcel of the Arab nation, Al-Fahum said, adding that this kinship does not permit the occurrence of such division. The Palestinian speaker said that the PLO should work with other Arab countries in confronting the U.S.-supported Zionist enemy and to foil its attempts to direct separate blows to each country.

The Palestinian leadership topped by PLO chairman Yasir 'Arafat will hopefully concentrate efforts in the post-Beirut era on consolidating Palestinian ranks and escalating the political and military struggle within the occupied territories against the occupation and the invading forces, Al-Fahum said.

He ruled out that an urgent meeting for the Palestinian congress had been fixed, saying that such a session is still under study and added that it will be allocated to revise the past period and to draw future strategies.

Commenting on the election of the military leader of the Phalangist Party in Lebanon Shaykh Bashir al-Jumayyil as president of that Arab country, the Palestinian parliamentarian said that his presidency will not help in bringing about stability, unity nor sovereignty to that war-torn country. The PLO is deeply concerned, Al-Fahum noted and pointed to the rising fears expressed by various factions and sects in Lebanon against Al-Jumayyil's election which came under the cover of the Israeli occupation.

Answering another question on the Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba's proposal to include in the forthcoming Arab summit the U.N. resolution on the partition of Palestine back in 1947 as a solution to the Middle East crisis, Al-Fahum said that the PLO has already agreed on all U.N. resolutions concerning the Palestinian question.

OFFICIAL DISCUSSES BANK GOVERNORS CONFERENCE

GF201118 Dubayy KHALEEJ TIMES in English 20 Aug 82 p 1

[Text] The Arab states will adopt a joint strategy at the next month meetings of the World Bank and International Monetary Fund in Toronto, Canada, on the disastrous economic effect of the Zionist invasion of Lebanon and its repercussions on the Arab economies. This was the major decision taken at the two-day conference of the governors of Arab central banks and directors of Arab Monetary Fund (AMF) held in Abu Dhabi.

The decisions of the meeting, which ended yesterday, were announced at a press conference by the Governor of the UAE Central Bank 'Abd al-Malik Hamar, who had also presided over the deliberations.

Mr Hamar said the meeting had authorised the UAE Minister of Finance and Industry Shaykh Hamdan ibn Rashid, to deliver the Arab policy speech at the IMF meeting, for which further talks would be held among the Arab member states.

The Toronto meetings, from September 6 to 9, are crucial for the Arab world because, for the first time in the history of the World Bank and the IMF, they will be presided over by an Arab -- Kuwaiti Finance and Planning Minister 'Abd al-Latif Yusuf al-Hamad.

Mr Hamar said the Arab states would demand a thorough discussion and revision of the lending policies of the IMF, particularly to the poorer Third World nations, which have been subjected to pressure to make changes in their national economic policies to suit the requirements of the IMF. He cited the examples of Sudan, Somalia, Egypt, Tanzania and others, which had either to devalue their currencies or withdraw food subsidies, as dictated by the IMF to get loans.

Mr Hamar said: "This policy of the IMF contrasts sharply with that of the Arab countries, which extend aid without any political or economic strings and which are also giving between four to eight percent of their GNP in foreign aid, compared to less than half percent for the rich industrialised countries." It was United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) which had resolved more than a decade ago that the rich developed countries should give one percent of the GNP as foreign aid to the developing countries, but no one except the rich Arab countries had implemented it fully." [quotation marks as published]

Replying to a question, Mr Hamar said the Abu Dhabi meeting had agreed to study the question of Israel's membership of the two organisations in consultation with the friendly countries, which had also been outraged by its invasion of Lebanon.

He said the question of the PLO membership of the World Bank and the IMF had been formally taken up at the meetings of the two bodies in Washington last year and any decision in the matter could only be in conformity with the legal rules and procedures laid down in the two organisations. The discussion last year was inconclusive and he did not expect any change in the matter this year.

The Arab states will also study proposals for increasing their shares in the two institutions as well as admitting new Arab members to the Board of Governors of the World Bank and the IMF.

Among other subjects, the governors agreed to study developments in the Arab financial markets and increase inter-Arab exchanges to invest more for the development of Arab countries. A proposal to develop direct communications among various Arab central banks has also been approved for further study, he said. This will increase day-to-day cooperation among them and also benefit the performance of Arab capital markets in the international arena. "Since the number of Arab countries is large and they are far-flung, communications will first be developed on a regional basis, like the Gulf, the Mediterranean, North Africa, etc., and then gradually integrate these groups into a unified communications system," Mr Hamar said. Another important purpose of direct communications, Mr Hamar said, is they will facilitate the use of Arabic language in financial exchanges, in contrast to the present situation, where "we have to use English for even inter-Arab exchanges."

The governors firmly resolved that the Arab private commercial banks should be helped to diversify their activities both in the Arab countries and outside, instead of leaving the field largely to the foreign banks even in Arab countries. The central banks would be extending all facilities to the Arab private banks to increase their branches abroad, he said.

He announced that the eighth meeting of all Arab central bank governors would be held in Tunis in August 1983.

KLIBI ISSUES STATEMENT ON BEIRUT EVACUATION

LD241828 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Text] Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi issued a statement today concerning the departure of Palestinian fighters from Lebanon. He said it is imperative that all Arabs praise the spirit of courageous resistance the Palestinians displayed in the face of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and Beirut and which made Palestinian victory certain; it has also ensursed that the Palestinians will regain their full rights and their legitimate homeland. The statement added that it is the duty of all Arabs to show solidarity with the Lebanese people and their great sacrifice in support of Palestinian resistance.

KUWAIT

MINISTER COMMENTS ON AL-JUMAYYIL ELECTION

GF241939 Kuwait AL-ANBA' in Arabic 24 Aug 82 p 1

[Text] Yesterday Kuwait expressed its hope that the Lebanese people will unite and restore Lebanon as a strong Arab country that can play an effective role among the Arab ranks and rid itself of sectarianism and political division.

Answering a question from AL-ANBA' on the results of the Lebanese presidential election won by Bashir al-Jumayyil, the Kuwaiti public health minister and acting minister of state for Cabinet affairs said: As long as this took place in a democratic way and through the Lebanese deputies, Kuwait regards it as a matter concerning only Lebanon. He added: What concerns us is restoration of stability, security and tranquillity to this fraternal Arab country.

SAUDI ARABIA

KING FAHD RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM SUDAN'S NUMAYRI

LD241534 Riyadh SPA in English 1240 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Text] At-Ta'if, Aug 24 (SPA) -- King Fahd today received a message from Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri delivered by First Vice-President 'Umar Muhammad at-Tayyib. Mr at-Tayyib arrived yesterday in Jidda. He was greeted at the airport by the deputy governor of Mecca, Prince Sa'ud ibn 'Abd al-Mohsen.

RADIO ON SAUDI STAND AT ISLAMIC CONFERENCE

LD241722 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Commentary by [name indistinct]]

[Text] The Islamic foreign ministers meeting in Niamey continues. Those attending will discuss matters of concern to the Islamic world, foremost among which are the Palestinian problem, the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and the attempt to liquidate the Palestinian Resistance movement.

Observers believe the Islamic foreign ministers meeting will bolster Arab attitudes with the weight of about 50 Islamic states and over 1 billion Muslims throughout the world. They believe the resolutions the conference will make will be commensurate with the grave circumstances of the Arab and Muslim world today. The resolutions may include economic and financial pressure on countries that support Israel. They may include well-coordinated campaigns at the level of international organizations to see that UN and Security Council resolutions on the Palestinian issue are implemented. There may be a shift from purely political attitudes to a phase of tangible, effective measures.

It is worth noting that the Islamic foreign ministers conference takes place after the Israeli invasion, which made a target of everything in Beirut, whereas the first Islamic conference followed the burning of Al-Aqsa Mosque by the Israeli enemy.

If Saudi Arabia has taken it upon itself to conduct a campaign for Muslim solidarity, it intends to continue it under the leadership of King Fahd. Yesterday Saudi Arabia repeated at the conference that however great the pressures may become and however frenzied the forces of evil may become, the Palestinian problem will not be liquidated as long as one Palestinian remains alive and as long as Islamic countries continue to support the Palestinian people and the PLO.

Such confirmation from Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal is an extension of Saudi Arabia's attitude toward this problem. When Saudi Arabia warns that unlimited military, economic and political support from the United States to Israel will have a negative effect on America's relations with the Islamic world, it is because Saudi Arabia realizes Israel could not exist or survive without American and foreign aid.

The statement of the foreign minister of Niger, who is chairman of the conference, concerning Saudi Arabia's supportive attitudes toward Arab and Muslim problems, and its constant striving to uplift the Muslim world and strengthen its solidarity, confirms that Saudi Arabia seeks with everything at its disposal to serve Arab and Muslim causes.

AL-JAZIRAH ON LIBYAN WITHDRAWAL FROM ICO SESSION

LD250820 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0728 GMT 25 Aug 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Riyadh, 25 Aug (SPA) -- AL-JAZIRAH was the only paper to comment on the Libyan delegation's withdrawal from the 13th Islamic Conference Organization session being attended by the foreign ministers of Islamic states. It wrote: A healthy sign indicates the success of the Niamey Islamic conference. The absence of the Libyan delegation from the attendance list has led to the purification of the atmosphere of the conference and to a spirit of Islamic brotherhood at the side meetings, a matter that resulted in the adoption of the conference's agenda. The paper pointed out that Al-Qadhdhafi wanted, through his delegation to the Niamey conference, to distract the attention of the participants from looking into the fateful issues that necessitated the convening of the conference. The paper added that officials in Niger realized the magnitude of the security and political risk the presence of a delegation representing a ruler such as Al-Qadhdhafi constitutes. Therefore, they did not allow the delegation a single opportunity to realize the true aims for which it came to Niamey. The paper reaffirmed that Al-Qadhdhafi's delegation's absence from the Islamic conference is a healthy sign indicating the participants will succeed in arriving at a single Islamic view with regard to the fateful issues they are studying and discussing and at objective resolutions the collective implementation of which will help those fateful issues.

UAE

SHALKH ZAYID RECEIVES NUMAYRI MESSAGE IN GENEVA

GF241659 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Text] UAE President His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan has received a message from Sudanese President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri dealing with bilateral relations. The message was conveyed by Ahmad Ibrahim ad-Durayj, Sudanese presidential envoy, during a meeting today with his highness the president at his residence in Geneva. The meeting was attended by His Highness Shaykh Rashid ibn Ahmad al-Mu'allah, member of the Supreme Council and ruler of Al-Quwayn.

OFFICIAL RECEIVES IRANIAN CHARGE 24 AUGUST

GF241804 Doha QNA in Arabic 1230 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 24 Aug (QNA) -- Ya'qub al-Kandi, acting UAE Foreign Ministry under secretary, met today with Abolhasan (Ghofri), Iranian charge d'affaires in the UAE. During the meeting they discussed bilateral relations and the Nonaligned Movement meetings.

PDRY

PFLO CRITICIZES OMAN'S STAND ON PALESTINIANS

GF241912 Aden Voice of PFLO in Arabic 1545 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Commentary: "The Regime in Muscat and the Palestinian Question"]

[Text] O brothers, the one who has been listening to Muscat's media on the Arabs' central issue, the Palestinian question, believes that although this regime gives lip service to restoring the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, the reality says the contrary.

The question that is being continuously asked by our masses in order to know the truth is: What services has the regime in Muscat provided to the Palestinian people that can enable them to reassume their rights? The answer, known by everyone, is: nothing whatever. At the time when the Zionist military invasion of Lebanon reached the extent of slaughtering the Palestinian and Lebanese masses after destroying west Beirut, the Arab masses did not hear anything from the regime in Muscat except a brief statement denouncing the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. Apart form that, the regime did nothing. Several Arab and non-Arab organizations issued similar statements and the masses in many Arab and foreign countries demonstrated and marched against the Israeli forces' criminal practices in Lebanon. Not Muscat. With all its power, the regime in Muscat prevented our people from demonstrating to express their outrage at what the Lebanese and Palestinians are being subjected to.

The regime in Muscat was not satisfied with this. It also prevented the sons of our people from volunteering to join the ranks of the Palestinian Revolution in order to confront the Zionist aggression against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples, sons of our Arab nation. Such action cannot be forgiven and deserves punishment. In fact, during recent weeks the regime has arrested many of our people who justly expressed their hatred and anger against Israel and the United States. Is it possible that after this the reports carried by the regime's media on the Palestinian question coincide with the regime's will? Of course not. We do not reveal a secret if we say the regime in Muscat, which ruined Omani national honor and dignity, is no longer interested in the Palestinian question and is no more affected by what the Palestinians are being subjected to. Who can forget the regime's stand on the Camp David accords, the stand that regarded those accords as a real basis for resolving the Palestinian question, the dimensions of which have been revealed by the events in Lebanon?

The regime in Muscat is similar to other Arab regimes that have strong bonds with U.S. imperialism, which supports and aids the Zionist aggression against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples. If the regime in Muscat is anxious about the Palestinian question, it should nullify all its relations with the United States before anything else. Only after it does so can we say this regime is really supporting the Palestinian question and is really concerned about the rights of the Palestinian people. Talk that is not based on material achievements in this or that regard is nothing but jargon aimed at misleading the people who do not know the truth. All the views expressed by the regime about Palestine and the Palestinian people's question can be found in the dictionary of jargon and vain words because they are far removed from reality.

The masses of our people no longer believe in what the regime says in this regard and make fun of all those statements. If the situation does not permit the masses to express themselves openly, they will express themseves in their own ways.

The regime, which does nothing in the interests of the Palestinian question and which prevents its people from joining their brothers in good and bad situations, is not concerned about pan-Arab issues. This regime neglects the national issues of its country and people. The logical conclusion is that this regime is a conspiratorial regime as well as a partner of conspiracy.

The masses of our people know all about this; therefore, they will struggle until they restore Oman's real Arabism, and the revolution will continue until the independence and unity of the homeland is achieved.

YAR

GENERAL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS HOLDS FIRST SESSION

GF241945 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Excerpts] The first session of the General People's Congress was held today. During the session, the Secretariat of the conference was elected. The Secretariat consists of the chairman, two deputy chairmen, rapporteur and deputy rapporteur.

After the brother chairman of the National Dialouge Committee and chairman of the conference preparatory committee ordered the election to begin, brother leader Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces, was unanimously elected chairman of the conference. Brothers 'Abd al-Karim al-'Iryani and [name indistinct] were elected deputy chairmen of the conference, Dr Ahmad as-Asfahi as rapporteur of the conference and Brothers (Sadiq Fakhourah) and 'Abd al-Mun'im Al-Harbi as deputy rapporteurs of the conference.

After that, the first working session began under the chairmanship of brother leader President Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, who opened the session in the name of God and the people. At the beginning of his opening address, he thanked, in his name and in the name of the conference delegates, the chairmen and members of the National Dialogue Committee and the General People's Congress preparatory committee for their efforts. He also thanked the members of the conference for their confidence in him.

During this session all the articles of the Charter were read. The raporteur also read the regulations defining the work of the conference and its agenda. The conferees unanimously approved these regulations. The brother president called on the members to abide by these regulations and the agenda which was prepared by the preparatory committee and approved by the conference. The conference formed the following four committees: Charter Committee, Political Work Development Committee, Formulation Committee and Information Committee.

During its session, the General People's Congress designated the opening speech made by Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces, an important document of the congress.

ISRAEL TO PERMIT EGYPTIAN RELIEF SHIP INTO BEIRUT

JN241435 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1334 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Excerpt] Cairo, 24 Aug (MENA) -- Israel has agreed to allow the Egyptian relief and medical aid ship, "Lotus", to enter Beirut harbor to unload drugs and aid for Palestinians and Lebanese.

MENA has learned that Israel's agreement has come following the intervention of Kamal Hasan 'Ali, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, during his meeting yesterday with Moshe Sason, Israeli ambassador in Cairo. 'Ali called on Israel to respect the Egyptian flag flying on this Egyptian ship and said it was purely out of national consideration that the Egyptian Government was asking Israel not to prevent this aid from reaching the Lebanese and Palestinians in Beirut.

MUHYI AD-DIN ON ARAB 'WEAKNESS', NPUG POLICY

PM231619 London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic 21-27 Aug 82 pp 19-22

[Interview granted by Khalid Muhyi ad-Din, leader of the Egyptian National Progressive Unionist Grouping [NPUG] party, in Cairo -- date not given]

[Excerpts][Question] Who is responsible for what has happened, particularly in relation to the war in Lebanon?

[Answer] There are several reasons for what has happened. The first is the Camp David agreement, which has neutralized Egypt politically and militarily. Egypt is no longer a major military force in the battle with Israel. It is also incapable of exerting political pressure.

[Question] It has been said that the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front has weakened the area with its slogans and one-upmanship and that Egypt made considerable political efforts to contain the crisis in Lebanon through its intensive and continuous contacts with the rest of the world.

[Answer] I never doubted that Egypt did move effectively, politically and diplomatically to contain the situation. It has put pressure on the United States and tried to save the Palestinians. It did contact the United States and all other states in the world, but I still believe the Egyptian-Israeli treaty has weakened Egypt. Apart from this, the present situation is also a result of other Arab practices. The Arabs have weakened themselves.

[Question] It has been noticed that while strongly criticizing the Egyptian Government and other Arab states you have refrained from criticizing the attitudes of the steadfastness and confrontation states such as Syria, although these attitudes helped reduce Arab cooperation and weakened Arab ranks.

[Answer] It is not the NPUG's job to condemn Arab regimes. What happens in Syria is something that concerns the Syrian people.

[Question] I am talking about what is happening in Lebanon.

[Answer] We did criticize Syria for not fighting Israel from the beginning when Israel first invaded Lebanon in June. We also criticized its attitude in the 1976 events in Lebanon when it interfered against the Resistance in Tall az-Za'tar.

[Question] What do you think of Libya's position and the slogans it continuously upholds when in actual fact it has done nothing worthwhile for the Arab cause?

[Answer] This is not my business. This is the responsibility of the Libyan people. This matter does not conern me. My responsibility is where the Egyptian Government and the Egyptian people are concerned. I might occasionally criticize the Egyptian Government and its policies, but it is not my responsibility to change Arab conditions.

[Question] This contradicts what you just said about Syria, that is your criticism of Syria's attitude in Lebanon.

[Answer] I occasionally criticize certain situations that have a bearing on the Arab cause. This is why I criticized the Syrian position in Lebanon during the Israeli invasion. I condemned the weak Arab attitude and inability to enter into a military confrontation. The weakness here is not due to lack of military hardware. It is due to other economic and political reasons and due to the fact that Arab rights have been flouted. I say the invasion of Lebanon proved the failure of the Arab regimes. From this angle I blame Syria for not participating in the battle from the beginning. Syria was weakened by the semicivil war that sapped its strength for 3 years.

[Question] Is this why we have reached this stage?

[Answer] Yes, because if one calls on the world to contain the Lebanese crisis, then logically the world would expect the Arabs to move first. When I [here and elsewhere refers to Egypt] ask the Arabs to move they would ask me to move first. True, Egypt did move when it put pressure on its friend the United States, but on the other hand, it is wrong of Egypt to rely completely on the United States for armament, simply because the United States always wants Israel to be militarily superior. The United States does not give Egypt arms without congressional approval and without some pressure. This clearly shows the gap between us and Israel and this is why I have lagged behind. The only way to remedy this situation is diversification of my foreign policy and thus diversification of the sources of arms.

[Question] How is that going to happen?

[Answer] Through the Soviet Union. I should rectify my policy toward the Soviet Union and I must not antagonze it internationally. This way it can become a source of arms for Egypt. Since Egypt says it adheres to the policy of nonalignment, it should open the way to good relations with the Soviet Union in order to be able to diversify the sources of arms, particularly since I do have Soviet weapons which I must preserve and develop. There is nothing impossible in politics.

[Question] The NPUG has not condemned the Soviet Union despite Soviet inaction on Lebanon, which surprised everyone, including the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front, which includes the PLO. The Soviet Union did nothing more than supply Syria with limited quantities of arms, and it has been very quiet on the fighting in Lebanon.

[Answer] The Soviet Union has explained to everyone that it will not send forces to Lebanon.

[Question] We do not want its forces to fight in Lebanon. However, where are its arms for Syria, with which it has a friendship and cooperation treaty, and what arms has it given to the Resistance?

[Answer] Who armed Syria and the Resistance? Was it not the Soviet Union?

[Question] The arms given to Syria and the Resistance are not equal to the arms the United States supplies to Israel.

[Answer] The Soviet Union will not give any state, including the Warsaw Pact states, more than it has given. This is its policy. Either we accept it or we do not accept it. The Soviet Union never said it would give the Resistance, Syria or any other Arab state more than it gives the Warsaw Pact states.

[Question] Does this mean the Soviet Union is not to blame?

[Answer] Of course it is not to blame. The arms with which the Resistance has been able to stand fast are Soviet arms. I cannot condemn the Soviet Union.

[Question] Still, do you not believe that, as a superpower, the Soviet Union could have moved more effectively?

[Answer] It could have done more through political activity and pressure, but the support the Soviet Union might muster at the international level is not great in that if it were to submit a draft resolution aimed at containing the situation in Lebanon -- as France did on its own and then jointly with Egypt -- the Soviet Union would not have received the support and response that France received. This is what happened last week when Moscow urged sanctions against Israel. The United States vetoed the draft resolution in the Security Council. The PLO sought the help of France and Egypt in this respect, not the Soviet Union. We must have the courage to be frank.

[Question] Egypt has sponsored a proposal it submitted to the Palestinians, in an attempt to find a suitable formula for their situation. The proposal calls for setting up a Palestinian Government-in-exile with its headquarters in Cairo. What is your opinion? Will this offer give the Palestinians a solution?

[Answer] The solution proposed by Egypt is rejected categorically, because it makes it conditional on having a political wing, but not a military one. This proposal means the PLO would only have a political character and that its military work would end. No liberation movement in the world can drop military action.

[Question] Does the NPUG see a way out of this crisis?

[Answer] We support what the PLO wants because it is the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. We do not claim to be more patriotic than the PLO. We may have some observations but we cannot bypass the PLO. The PLO is the only thing in the Arab world the NPUG has supported. We cannot agree to anything that is unacceptable to the Palestinians as represented by the PLO. We support in their decisions, because they know their circumstances better than we do and we cannot claim to be more patriotic than them. We have not supported Syria, Libya or Iraq. We only supported the Arabs when they rejected Camp David, because we rejected it too.

ISLAMIC GROUP ISSUES STATEMENT ON DENTENTION

PM241537 Cairo AL-AHALI in Arabic 18 Aug 82 p 8

[Unattributed report: "In a Statement to the Liberties Committee, the Renuncation and Repudiation [takfir] Islamic Group Says: Do Your Duty Before We Are Destroyed Under the Law of the Jungle"]

[Excerpts] The Islamic group known to the media as the Renunication and Repudiation Group has declared that the Interior Ministry is planning to keep in detention members of the group, most of whom were apprehended in the September 1981 campaign, under the pretext of referring them to the prosecution department. The group expects that the prosecution department will announce that investigation of the detainees will begin shortly before the state of emergency is lifted, thus meaning a new period of imprisonment.

The group says that only a fraction of the dialogue organized by the Interior Ministry between the members and the Al-Azhar ulema was published, and the part that was published was distorted and quoted them as saying things they did not say.

The group maintains that the Department of State Security Investigation has stopped pursuing other groups within the Islamic movement but is still pursuing this group. It adds that the Citadel detention camp — called the Bastille by the group -- has been opened to detain the group members, that helpless women and innocent children are held there and that women are blindfolded, terrorized and pressured.

This came in a statement addressed by the group to the "defenders of human rights -- the Committee for the Defense of Liberties in the [National Progressive Unionist] Grouping party." In the introduction to its statement the group said it was writing to the committee in its capacity as a "defender of man, his freedom and all his rights." It added that it was bringing to the committee's attention "the vicious and barbaric campaign against the group, in which human rights, values and freedom are violated without mercy on children, women, elderly and sick people in a country claiming to be democratic and claiming that its people enjoy freedom of opinion and freedom of belief, a country that boasts about being a signatory of the international human rights bill."

The statement reviewed the group's relations with the state since 1973, when group members were arrested while praying on Al-Minya mountain.

Referring to the state's pursuit of the group, the statement says the Interior Ministry first held the group responsible for the incidents related to As-Sadat's assassination, without any proof, but later changed its mind. Despite this, the detained members were not released. Although it was announced that anyone not related to these incidents would be released, the information campaign against the group has been intensified.

The statement maintains that the group bases its relations with others on religion, which demands good conduct and neighborliness. It adds that it is not an underground organization, that its principles are publicized, that it is not a terrorist organization and that it has already been severely and unjustly punished for the only act of violence attributed to it in 1977 and that it is not right to be punished twice for it.

In conclusion, the group appeals to the Committee for the Defense of Liberties to "do its duty before we are destroyed under the law of the jungle, before families are rendered homeless and deprived of their supporters and before parents die of illness and grief for their beloved children."

AL-AHALI, having been asked by the Islamic group to publish the statement, is hereby responding. Its position stems from its clear commitment to defend the rights of every Egyptian to his own beliefs and the freedom to express his opinion and his beliefs. It believes that only law, justice and democratic traditions are bases for depriving any citizens of his freedom. It repeats its call for the release of everyone imprisoned or detained without charge and without trial.

SPOKESMAN WARNS TWO TANKERS AWAY FROM KHARK

JN241109 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1050 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Text] Baghdad, 24 Aug (INA) -- Photographs of Khark Island taken yesterday by Iraqi fighter planes show that the piers are free of vessels or tankers, indicating that the international shipping companies are fully abiding by Iraqi warnings.

An Iraqi spokesman told INA today that the photographs showed that smoke columns were still rising from the island as a result of last Wednesday's bombardment. The spokesman reaffirmed that Iraq is determined to implement its warning by surrounding the port as a first stage and then striking at any tanker that approaches the island irrespective of nationality.

The spokesman advised the captains of two tankers, which seem to be heading toward the island, to keep away from the prohibited area. He asserted that they will be destroyed just like those tankers that earlier failed to heed Iraq's warning.

ARMED FORCES COMMAND ISSUES COMMUNIQUE NO 820

JN241601 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1528 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Text] Baghdad, 24 Aug (INA) -- The Iraqi Armed Forces have inflicted human losses on Iranian forces in the Basra and central sectors; 11 soldiers are known dead. Iraqi Armed Forces General Command Communique No 820, issued here this evening, says the Iraqi forces destroyed one gun, two hardware stockpiles, two vehicles and one excavator. The communique also said the mean Iranian enemy shelled residential areas in the village of Zurbatiyah today causing some damage. The following is the text of the communique:

Communique No 820 issued by the Armed Forces General Command. In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The brave sons of the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers are continuing their activities at the front against the aggressor Iranian enemy. The results for last night and today are as follows:

1. An enemy concentration was sighted in front of our units in the Basra sector. Our forces pounded it with its weapons, killing six and destroying one gun.
2. Five were killed and one excavator, one vehicle, two hardware stockpiles were destroyed in the central sector of the front.
3. One vehicle was destroyed in the Ash-Shib area.
4. Today, the mean Iranian enemy shelled residential areas in the village of Zurbatiyah with artillery causing some damage.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 24 August 1982

ASSEMBLY SPEAKER CONFERS WITH U.S. CONGRESSMAN

JN241355 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1320 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Text] Baghdad, 24 Aug (INA) -- Na'im Haddad, speaker of the Iraqi National Assembly, met here today with Stephen Solarz, member of the U.S. Congressional Foreign Relations Committee, who is currently visiting Iraq at the head of a delegation. Talks during the meeting dealt with current international and Arab issues, particularly those pertaining to the Iraq-Iran war, the Zionist invasion of Lebanon and the Arab-Zionist struggle.

Haddad briefed the delegation on the dimensions of the Iranian aggression against Iraq, Iran's expansionist ambitions in the region and Iraq's positive response to international efforts aimed at stopping the war and settling the dispute by peaceful means.

PLO'S QADDUMI ARRIVES 25 AUGUST, MAKES STATEMENT

JN251035 Monte Carlo Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1000 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO Political Department, arrived in Amman today on a visit of several days. He stated that the Palestinians' struggle will continue in various forms, adding that Israel will not enjoy peace so long as the Palestinians have not obtained their right to self-determination.

QATARI MILITARY DELEGATION ARRIVES 22 AUGUST

JN221442 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1430 GMT 22 Aug 82

[Text] Amman, 22 Aug (PETRA) -- Brig Gen Muhammad 'Abdallah al-'Atiyah, deputy commander in chief of the Qatari Armed Forces, arrived in Amman this afternoon heading a high ranking military delegation on an official visit of several days. The military delegation was received by the chief of staff, Maj Gen Fathi Abu Talib, several officers, and the Qatari ambassador in Amman.

Meets King, Commander in Chief

JN231850 Amman Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn received at the Royal Hashemite Court this afternoon Brig Gen Muhammad 'Abdallah al-'Atiyah, deputy commander in chief of the Qatari Armed Forces, and his accompanying delegation. The Qatari official conveyed to his majesty greetings from His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani, Qatari amir.

His Majesty King Husayn bestowed on Brig Gen Muhammad 'Abdallah al-'Atiyah the Al-Istiqlal military medal of the first class.

Staff Lt Gen ash-Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces, received the Qatari military delegation this morning. The meeting was attended by the chief of staff. The delegation was briefed on the stages of the development of the Jordanian Armed Forces.

AD-DUSTUR COMMENTS ON AL-JUMAYYIL ELECTION

JN241301 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 24 Aug 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "Lebanon and the Decisive Stage," AD-DUSTUR says: Despite all the reservations against holding the Lebanese presidential elections under the protection of the Israeli occupation during unnatural circumstances, and despite the Islamic deputies boycotting the parliamentary meeting, the elections have taken place and Bashir al-Jumayyil has become the new president of the Lebanese republic.

This development is due to many interrelated factors and serious developments which have taken place in the Lebanese arena during the past 7 years. Al-Jumayyil's winning of the presidential election was caused by the bloody events in Lebanon, the absence of understanding between the Lebanese factions, the establishment of new alliances, the presence of Israeli forces occupying most Lebanese territory, including the capital, Beirut, together with the departure of the Palestinian Resistance and the weakness of some Lebanese factions lately which has weakened the Islamic wing and provided the opportunity for Bashir al-Jumayyil to be the only candidate. Lebanon now stands at a serious crossroads and at the door of a decisive stage to which it has been pushed by the international conspiracy aimed at Lebanon's sovereignty and the unity of its territory and people which makes the new president's mission difficult and very critical.

AD-DUSTUR says: Lebanon's future and fate now depend on the policy adopted by Bashir al-Jumayyil as president of the republic and not as leader of the Phalangist Party. If he chooses to practice his role as Lebanon's president, he must be a president for all the Lebanese people and not for one faction at the expense of the others. This means building strong relations with the Muslims and gaining their confidence, especially because they represent the majority of the Lebanese people. His post as president makes it necessary for him to act to preserve Lebanon's Arab nature and restore the bridges of confidence, fraternity and cooperation with the Arab countries. As Lebanon's president, Bashir al-Jumayyil must abandon the beliefs and practices he adhered to as leader of the Phalangist Party. This means not falling into the Israeli trap; dragging Lebanon to peace with Israel would be dangerous for Lebanon and the Arab world. As president of Lebanon, he must be responsible for preserving his country's sovereignty, independence and dignity. He must be the first and most determined person to request the withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon because there is no dignity or sovereignty in the presence of the Israeli occupation.

AD-DUSTUR concludes: Stemming from our concern about Lebanon with all its factions, we hope Al-Jumayyil will adopt a sincere and honest line that will revive the confidence of all sons of the Lebanese people with their different trends and factions, and also rebuild Lebanon's Arab relations so that Lebanon will return as it has always been: A cultural and ideological center due to its security, peace and national sovereignty.

BASHIR AL-JUMAYYIL COMMENTS ON PROJECTS, PLANS

NC250942 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] President-elect Shaykh Bashir al-Jumayyil has expressed hope that Lebanon will be free and responsible for its security and sovereignty and will be free of any foreign armed presence. He stressed that there will be government and opposition and expressed hope that Syria will take the initiative in dealing with Lebanon on an equal footing.

About his projects and plans to achieve his objectives, he said: My projects and plans are ready, but I prefer not to go into details, leaving this to the Lebanese Government that will be formed at the appropriate time. We will make all decisions through the future government in agreement with the Chamber of Deputies and in cooperation with the Lebanese officials concerned so there will be a unified Lebanese decision.

On the Palestinians, he said: There are Lebanese laws that will apply to them. They must pay the electricity and water bills they have not paid for 15 years. They have set up an army stronger than the Lebanese Army, a state within a state and a homeland within a homeland. All of this must end.

The President-elect affirmed before foreign correspondents the importance of Lebanon's unity and said the president of the republic should be above parties and currents. He declared that he will seek to rally the numerous forces in the country around legitimacy in order to safeguard Lebanon's border, territory, sovereignty and independence.

On the evacuation of foreign armed forces from Lebanon, he said the achievement of this goal will be worked out in coordination with President Ilyas Sarkis during the remaining part of his term and with the U.S. envoy and the U.S. Government, whose assistance are needed.

Relations With Syria

NC241806 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Text] During a meeting with foreign correspondents today, President-elect Shaykh Bashir al-Jumayyil said: I am the president of all Lebanon. I hope we will be able to consecrate real national unity, rebuild a dignified life and agree about the future.

Answering a question by a French television correspondent on relations with Syria, President-elect al-Jumayyil said: We have common interests with Syria. I hope Syria will start cooperating with us on an equal footing and realize that this country is independent and sovereign.

Regarding the Palestinians who will remain in Lebanon, Shaykh Bashir al-Jumayyil said: There are Lebanese laws that are applied to all those residing in Lebanon.

AL-AS'AD COMMENTS ON PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

NC241752 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Text] Speaker of the Chamber of Deputies Kamil al-As'ad has stressed that peace in the region depends on peace in Lebanon and that peace in the world can only be strengthened if peace is established in Lebanon and the region.

Speaker al-As'ad described yesterday's session, during which the president of the republic was elected, as a victory for democracy, a realization of the aims we have all sought and are seeking and a regaining of the democratic reputation we lost in the past few years.

Al-As'ad added: The emotionalism manifested in certain parts of Lebanon and the attempts to foil the democratic game are a natural result of the political and psychological conditions by the Lebanese crisis.

However, this emotionalism soon vanished in the face of the firm will of the Lebanese people to adhere to their unity.

Speaker al-As'ad was speaking at the dinner banquet that he hosted at the Al-Bustan hotel in Bayt Miri last night in honor of the French and British observers [who attended the election session]. The banquet was attended by some chairmen of the parliamentary committees, the staff of the Chamber's office, its secretary general and senior officials.

LEBANESE SPOKESMAN ON FUTURE OF PALESTINIANS

LD241640 Hamburg DPA in German 1435 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Text] Bonn, 24 Aug (DPA) -- A spokesman for the political organization of Lebanese President-elect Bashir al-Jumayyil said in Bonn today that after the withdrawal of foreign troops, the new leadership will tackle the problem of the Palestinians in Lebanon as a matter of priority. The spokesman, Camille Tawil (spelling as received), told the press that Lebanon could not absorb the presence of about 650,000 Palestinians in the long term -- almost one-quarter of the population -- because they put a considerable strain on the sensitive balance between Christians and Muslims.

The spokesman said the Palestinians, many of whom entered the country illegally, would be able to stay for the time being with the status of refugees or aliens subject to surveillance by the authorities. In a second phase the new leaders would try, together with other Arab states and the Palestinians, to find a solution which would give these peoples "a chance of a better life". Lebanon would certainly be prepared to receive a certain number of Palestinians.

Tawil, whose Phalangist organization has maintained an official mission in Bonn for 5 months, did not comment on whether the new president would support demands for a Palestinian state in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. He referred to discussions to be held in the Lebanese Government. He stressed that al-Jumayyil would use all diplomatic and political means to secure the withdrawal of the Syrians and Israelis. The Syrian troops' mandate expired 28 July.

The spokesman described the Israeli prime minister's message to Al-Jumayyil, signed "your friend, Menachem Begin," as unhelpful.

SARKIS, AL-JUMAYYIL TO ATTEND FES SUMMIT 28 AUG

JN241746 Monte Carlo Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1720 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Telephone dispatch by Radio Monte Carlo correspondent in Beirut George Bashir -- live or recorded]

[Text] Lebanon will attend the Arab summit conference in the Moroccan city of Fes in the first week of September. The Lebanese delegation to the summit is expected to include President Ilyas Sarkis, President-elect Bashir al-Jumayyil, Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan and the foreign minister.

The official delegation to the Arab foreign ministers' conference which will pave the way for the summit and will be held on 28 August, has been formed under the leadership of Ministers Joseph Abu Khatir and Rene Mu'awwad and will include the Lebanese ambassador to Morocco, the Arab League and Tunisia.

DEPUTIES' HOMES DESTROYED; POLICE POSTS OCCUPIED

NC241746 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Excerpts] On the security level, there has been tension in more than one place in western Beirut and in the northern and upper Al-Matn in Jabal Lubnan today. In Beirut, shells were fired at the houses of some Deputies at dawn today. Shells hit the homes of some Deputies and some establishments yesterday afternoon and evening, setting them on fire and damaging their contents.

The office of Kamil al-As'ab, speaker of the Chamber of Deputies, in Channel Seven Street was blown up yesterday. A car belonging to the Chamber of Deputies and the homes of Deputies 'Uthman ad-Dana, Ra'if Samarah, 'Abd al-Latif az-Zan, Fu'ad Lahhud and Melkon Abigatyan and of Minister Sami Yunis were destroyed yesterday. The house of Deputy Fu'ad Ghusun in the township of (Kusba) and the House of his in-law, Dr Najib Talib, have also been destroyed. The Beirut-Riyadh bank branch on Al-Hamra' Street, the Chairman of the Board of Directors of which is Deputy Husayn Mansur, and the ABC company centers in Beirut and Tripoli have been burned down. The company is owned by Deputy Maurice Fadil.

At 1500 today, the home of Deputy Yusuf Hammud in the Zannubiyah building in Tallat al-Khayyam was hit by an RPG shell, causing heavy damage.

According to reports received from the north, the Beirut-Tripoli highway is still cut off in both directions. Armed barriers have been set up in the Al-Hurayshi locality, cutting off traffic in the direction of Tripoli and Beirut.

It has also been reported that today armed men occupied the police posts in At-Tabbanah and At-Tall in Tripoli. The armed men attempted to occupy police posts in [Tripoli] port and Bab Ar-Raml but later abandoned their attempt.

Reports from the north further say that other armed men have taken positions in the government house in the town of Halba in 'Akkar district.

According to reports from the south, unidentified armed men have thrown a bomb at the house of Jihad Jazzini in ('Ayn Buswar) township in An-Nabatiyah district, causing material damage.

Sa'ib Salam Issues Denunciation

NC241316 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Text] Commenting on the attacks on the homes of some Chamber of Deputies members, [former] Prime Minister Sa'ib Salam has said: I and all my colleagues strongly denounce the attacks that took place yesterday and today on some homes and commercial stores. We have always condemned such actions under any circumstances. We do not approve of violence and we stress that every issue must remain within the framework of a responsible stand and freedom of expression. Salam added: We are now in dire need of maintaining security. Lebanon, and Beirut in particular, have endured enough destruction and ruinious action, losses in lives and unrest. We asked the prime minister today to devote his efforts to ensure that security is maintained by the legitimate security forces, which must be effective inasmuch as the citizen feels that they are for everybody and impartial. I urge everyone in Beirut who wishes to get rid of the outbreaks of violence and chaos, to cooperate in safeguarding the security and good reputation of Beirut, which every nationalist Beirut upholds.

AL-MARADAH GUNMEN OCCUPY TV RELAY STATION

NC241750 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Text] In the town of Fi' in Al-Kurah, gunmen belonging to the Al-Maradah organization [supporters of former President Sulayman Franjiyah] occupied the television relay station this afternoon.

SAUDI FOREIGN AFFAIRS MINISTER ARRIVES 25 AUGUST

JN250925 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0915 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, Saudi minister of foreign affairs, arrived in Damascus at 1015 today. During his visit, he will convey a message to President Hafiz al-Asad from His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz.

Receiving him at Damascus International Airport was 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister.

VISITING USSR DELEGATION MEETS WITH KHADDAM

JN241909 Damascus Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Text] 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, received at 1800 today a USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by Ivan Petrovich Kalin, vice president of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The meeting was attended by Vladimir Yukhin, USSR ambassador in Damascus. Talks focused on the current situation in light of the Zionist invasion of Lebanon and relations between the two friendly countries.

Meets With PLO's Al-Fahum

JN242005 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Text] At noon today, Khalid al-Fahum, speaker of the Palestine National Council, received a USSR delegation headed by Ivan Petrovich Kalin, vice president of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The USSR delegation praised Syria's militant and heroic stand against the Zionist invasion of Lebanon. The delegation stressed that Syria fought alongside the forces of the Palestinian Revolution in all battles in Lebanon.

Khalid al-Fahum praised the Syrian Arab fighter's courage alongside his brothers, the Palestinian and Lebanese fighters. He also praised the effectiveness of the weapons used in the battles. He stressed the importance of the fateful and strategic cohesion between Syria, headed by President Hafiz al-Asad, and the Palestinian Revolution, headed by the PLO, the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian Arab people. He praised the USSR's stand toward Arab causes in general and the Palestinian issue in particular.

Kalin, head of the USSR delegation, reviewed international policies and the USSR's stand toward Arab causes. He reiterated the USSR's unswerving policy of support and assistance for the Arab struggle in general and the Syrian Arab struggle in particular. He also stressed the identity of views on all issues between the USSR on one side and Syria and the Palestinian Revolution on the other.

RIF'AT AL-ASAD REPORTEDLY IN U.S. FOR TALKS

LD241030 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0930 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Text] Kuwait, 24 Aug (KUNA) -- A Kuwaiti paper said today that Dr Rif'at al-Asad, brother of Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad, is in Washington to conduct talks that appear to aim at avoiding widescale clashes between Syrian and Israeli forces in the Al-Biqa' Valley.

In an item datelined Washington, the Kuwaiti newspaper AL-WATAN quoted political sources it described as being "informed" as saying that Rif'at al-Asad arrived in Washington late last week in accordance with a U.S. initiative and that he was currently having talks with U.S. administration officials. The paper added that these sources did not reveal the kind of talks Al-Asad is having but hinted that they aim at avoiding widescale clashes between Syrian and Israeli forces in the Al-Biqa'. The paper pointed out that the Syrian Embassy in Washington refused to comment on reports on Rif'at al-Asad's presence there, and said: We cannot deny or conform reports about his presence.

DAMASCUS PRESS ON LEBANESE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

JN240850 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0630 GMT 24 Aug 82

[From the press review]

[Text] In today's editorial headlined "The Spears of the Invaders Have Brought Bashir to the Presidency," the newspaper AL-BA'TH says that after the Zionist invaders had paved the way to enforce their candidate, the Phalangists practiced all kinds of immoral methods to convene the Chamber of Deputies and to force the candidate, who was nominated by the invasion forces, on Lebanon and its people.

The editorial points out to all agents that Lebanon, both territory and people, will remain united and affiliated with Arabism, because the people who stood fast in the face of the invaders will doubtlessly be capable of confronting the new invaders and of setting up a nationalist, patriotic regime.

Under the headline "The Rigged Election," the newspaper TISHRIN says: We are not surprised that Israeli Prime Minister Begin was the first to congratulate Bashir al-Jumayyil on his appointment and not on his election as president of Lebanon. Similarily, we are not surprised that U.S. President Reagan was the second person to follow suit. Actually, these two allies engineered the appointment despite their understanding that this appointment runs completely contrary to the will of the Lebanese people.

TISHRIN adds that Israel believes it has achieved a precious objective. However, time will show how false this illusion is, because the Lebanese president cannot be elected by a handful of threatened and intimidated people. He must be elected by people who enjoy a free will. Lebanon and its people will survive, but occupation and its concomitants will vanish.

OIL MINISTER ON IRAQ OIL TRANSIT, IRAN OIL ACCORD

GF200750 Kuwait AS-SIYASAH in Arabic 19 Aug 82 p 5

[Report on interview Dr 'Abd al-Jabbar ad-Dahhak, minister of oil and natural resources, granted to AS-SIYASAH -- date, place not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] For more than a year the international oil market has been suffering from an oil surplus as a result of the change of balance in the primary market. Recently, there have been calls for an oil embargo against the United States. How effective would such an embargo be in light of the surplus?

[Answer] Undoubtedly, OPEC's policy has been shaken. Many factors have led to a slump in oil prices, and even those who call for fixing the price at $34 per barrel realize that fixing prices for longer than 1 year devaluates the real value of currency and the exchange value of industrialized commodities. This devaluation is equal to the rate of international inflation. In addition, the U.S. financial policy of large increases in interest rates has disrupted the international economic system, has led to the bankruptcy of industrial establishments and relatively small foundations that relied on loans with reasonable rates and has deprived these establishments of their competitive status, resulting in their bankruptcy and a subsequent increase in the rate of unemployment in the Western world.

The Syrian minister said the initial reaction is to think that imposing an oil embargo against the United States under such circumstances, because of its hostility to the Arab nation and because it is an aggressor state against the Lebanese and Palestinian Arab peoples and Syrian forces fighting against U.S. arms, will not be effective due to the oil glut and the fact that the oil weapon may no longer be effective. However, this is not the case. The oil embargo will not stop U.S. arms factories, because they have good storage facilities. However, such a stand is necessary to deter U.S. officials and make them think of their future and the future of their economy if they get carried away in sending devasting arms to Israel, including internationally-banned arms.

Dr ad-Dahhak added that the United States is too weak to back the decision on turning the water mains on for the children, women and wounded in Beirut. The United States is not concerned about the destruction of hospitals, universities and houses around their inhabitants. In spite of this, no measures have been taken against the United States. Arabs continue to pour in oil and invest funds in U.S. banks.

The Syrian oil minister praised the stand of Kuwaiti National Assembly members who called for withdrawing Arab funds from the United States and imposing an oil embargo against it in order to prevent it from continuing to support the aggression. He said that if the oil the United States imports daily from Arab countries -- which amounts to 7 million barrels a day -- is halted, it will have a great impact. He asked: What is the use of preserving our oil resources if we are falling country by country? The Israeli enemy wants to occupy more Arab territory every time it wins a battle. Since this cancer started to invade Arab territory everyone has known that Israel's objectives extend beyond Lebanon and no one will escape the avidity of Israel and the United States. He said the world knows very well, and history provides us with many examples, that we will not be safe unless we are decisive and confront the enemy.

[Question] The Syrian administration decided some time ago to prohibit the transit of Iraqi oil through Syrian territory. What is the impact of this decision on the Syrian economy and what are its justifications?

[Answer] A great deal has been said recently about the benefits Syria reaped from the transit of Iraqi oil through its territory. Some revenue figures exceeded $100 million annually in addition to other benefits and privileges. However, the real situation is completely different from what the Iraqi propaganda says. Syria has always dealt with other Arab countries on the basis of economic integration and constructive cooperation within the framework of the pan-Arab concept. Syria's gain from the transit of Iraqi oil through its territory during the past 3 years has averaged $20 million per year. Revenue in 1979 was $17.7 million and increased to $18.7 million in 1980. It jumped to $25 million in 1981 due to the situation in the Gulf and because Iraq could not export its oil by sea. This increased the amount of oil passing through Syria. Nonetheless, the average revenue did not exceed $20 million.

The minister added that Syria cannot rely upon transient transactions in order to supply its refineries with light oil. Therefore, it was necessary to turn to a guaranteed source that would ensure the country's needs under reasonable conditions. This was found in Iran, because Iran agreed to supply Syria with light oil under the proper conditions. The oil price was $30.2 per barrel when the contract was signed, while the OPEC price at that time was $34 per barrel. In addition, there was an agreement on the principle of exchanging oil for Syrian commodities. Also, there is an agreement on a reasonably easy means of payment that is sufficient to strengthen import credits in the Syrian central bank. Besides, the Iranian Government has shown readiness to increase oil exports to Syria should Syria need additional quantities, and this was included in the contract.

BRIEFS

ALGERIAN AMBASSADOR'S TERM ENDS -- Prime Minister Dr 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm received today 'Abd al-Qadir Ben Qasim, Algerian ambassador to Syria, at the conclusion of his term in office in Syria. [Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 24 Aug 82 JN]

BEGIN, PERES CLASH AT KNESSET COMMITTEE MEETING

TA241349 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1155 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Report from the Knesset by Arye Golan -- live or recorded]

[Text] I hope, said the prime minister, [at today's session of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee], that it is possible to say the fighting stage has ended, but no one can make me say that there is no other possibility. We have no intention of attacking the Syrians, just as we have no intention of attacking Jordan. But if we are attacked, we will attack, said Begin.

In the course of the session, a confrontation developed between the prime minister and Labor Party Chairman Shim'on Peres and Alignment representative Yosef Sarid. Peres said at the session that the departure of the terrorists is an achievement, but, in his view, it was not necessary to go beyond the 45-km limit. He sharply condemned the bombings of west Beirut, and claimed they have damaged Israel's image in the world. Under the Alignment governments, only government installations were bombed, and not civilian targets. He also asked Begin for a clarification about reports that Egypt is unwilling to renew the autonomy negotiations as long as the IDF remains in Lebanon. Peres also condemned the severance of the water supply to west Beirut. In his view, such a step should not have been taken because of the area's climatic conditions.

In reaction, Begin said that it is impossible today to speak about the Alignment. Every member of your faction, he said, expresses a different view. Rabin's positions differ from those of Peres, and those of Peres differ from those of Yosef Sarid. We did not want to enter west Beirut, the prime minister went on to make clear, but if we had declared so publicly, the terrorists would never have left.

On the autonomy talks, Begin said Israel would propose resuming them very shortly, but would not accept dictates from Egypt in this matter. Begin accused Peres of having sold Washington the idea of Israel's giving up parts of Judaea and Samaria during his last visit there. U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger, said Begin, has already begun to make proposals in this direction, and he has been sold on these ideas by someone. The Alignment, the prime minister maintained, acts with surprising shortsightedness, being unable to acknowledge the government's achievements. In reaction to Peres' statements about the bombings, Begin said he would cite for Peres scores of examples of how the Alignment acted in this matter.

Peres claimed that even a senior Cabinet minister -- the deputy prime minister -- had demanded the resignation of the defense minister. Begin replied that no minister made this demand to him in the Cabinet. Peres retorted that although the minister's name was not reported, he said he believes the journalists when they say that the statement was made to them by a senior Cabinet minister.

During the session, MK Yosef Sarid claimed that the war was unnecessary: The PLO, even before the war, was weak militarily; terrorism is liable to increase now and the PLO's political power will also increase now. Ge'ula Kohen burst out at Sarid: Only an emotionally disturbed person could speak that way. Afterwards, she apologized to him for what she said.

MK Yosef Sarid demanded that a commission of inquiry be set up to investigate what he termed the progression of the war. The prime minister responded: If you convince your party to make this demand formally, such a commission of inquiry will be set up within 24 hours, and it will investigate the behavior of some of the opposition members during the fighting.

RABIN SUPPORTS CONTINUED IDF PRESENCE IN LEBANON

TA241532 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Text] Yitzhaq Rabin has come out in support of the IDF remaining in Lebanon to strengthen the diplomatic efforts and believes it should not withdraw from that country unless the Syrians withdraw simultaneously. Our correspondent David Essing reports that the former prime minister made these remarks at the Economic Club in Jerusalem.

Rabin believes the IDF must for the time being remain on the Beirut-Damascus highway. Nevertheless, he emphasized that he is opposed to an additional Israeli military initiative. He recommended that we not hasten to resume the autonomy talks because the war has left unpleasant resentment within the U.S. administration and among the public. As for the siege of west Beirut, Rabin pointed out that he saw nothing wrong with cutting the supply of electricity and water or with the selective operations of the air force. He noted that in his capacity as chief of staff and prime minister, he had adopted similar measures. Nevertheless, he said that reports of the air force attacks on the disputed Thursday [12 August] had been exaggerated.

SHARIR ON RELATIONS WITH LEBANON, U.S., EGYPT

TA241517 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 24 Aug 82 p 8

[Report on interview with Tourism Minister Avraham Sharir by Mark Segal -- date, place not given]

[Excerpts] Tourism Minister Avraham Sharir thinks that the normalization of our relations with Lebanon will be quicker than with Egypt. He holds that the exit of the PLO from Lebanon, apart from bringing peace that much nearer with Lebanon, will help avoid the danger of any future break between Israel and Egypt.

While on the whole endorsing Sharon's line, Sharir took strong exception to the defence minister's emotional claim that he had been motivated by a greater concern for soldiers' well-being than others.

"That's most unfair, and completely untrue," he said. "No one has a monopoly of concern for our soldiers' welfare. After all, most ministers have relatives serving with the front-line troops," he said.

Yet in the rest of his arguments, one heard an echo of the defence minister. Sharir claimed that even at this late hour there were ministers and senior defence officials who were very skeptical as to whether the PLO would really leave Beirut.

"They talk in terms of losing 17 years of the Palestinian Revolution. Moreover, they won't enjoy the same kind of freedom of action elsewhere as they do in Lebanon. They also fear for their own personal safety."

"The Syrians would not believe that Israel could eliminate the missiles, so they mocked Habib's mission and gave him the run-around. The same applies to the PLO. They would never have agreed to budge without the threat of military pressure hanging over them. If Habib succeeds, it will be thanks only to the presence of Israeli tanks. Not U.S. diplomacy but Israel's army has succeeded here. I can tell you that in the government there is marked dissatisfaction with American emotionalism and naivete, most unsuitable for a superpower, I would say.

Having spent eight years in the U.S., first as a WZO [World Zionist Organization] emissary and then as consul in Atlanta and Los Angeles, Sharir regards himself as an expert on that subject, holding that naivete had caused America's decline in global affairs.

"Their only marked success has been in the Middle East, because of Israel. I'd say that America was the main winner in Lebanon, without involving one American soldier. Only the U.S. enjoys leverage in all capitals.

"The Russians are seen to have been unable to deliver to their clients. The Americans can feel proud at the proven superiority of their weaponry over that of the Soviets, although no one should forget the human element. On the economic side, the communist bloc will now have to invest heavily in refurbishing their missile defence system, which Israeli technology in the Al-Biqa' Valley has shown to be obsolete. This should make them even more dependent on the West for economic aid."

Like Sharon, he emphasized Israel's hesitation about sharing its technological secrets. No one in America could label Israel "a strategic liability" now, because of the intelligence material it had to offer from Soviet equipment captured in Lebanon.

He aired his fellow ministers' disgust with "French hypocrisy," claiming that France had been waiting for an opportunity to reestablish a foothold in this part of the world. "They've been having their old colonial dreams about the Levant ever since the British booted them out. I fear if they do come back it might be rather difficult to get them to leave."

Talking of his own ministerial responsibility, he was upset at the way Egypt was dragging its feet and failing to implement its tourism agreement with this country. Many Egyptians wished to visit here, but the Cairo authorities stopped them from doing so.

His face lit up as he contemplated the marvellous opportunities opening up for the tourist industry once Lebanon entered the peace process. "There are already plans for tour packages encompassing Egypt, Israel and Lebanon," he disclosed.

LEBANON'S AL-JUMAYYIL ON UNITY, REFORMS

TA241732 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Text] Lebanese President-elect Bashir al-Jumayyil has said that he would not agree to the partitioning of Lebanon. He says that after the terrorists leave Beirut, he will act in coordination with the United States to carry out further stages for the departure of the Palestinians from all of Lebanon. Our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal spoke with Bashir al-Jumayyil this evening:

[Begin recording] [Tal] We met Bashir al-Jumayyil, the new president of Lebanon, in his village of Bikfayya, in the mountains overlooking Juniyah.

[Al-Jumayyil -- in English] I will call on the unity of the country. I will call on all the Lebanese to get united and to start forming one national consensus; and once all together as Lebanese, we will have one national aim and one national goal. At this time all together we will study what are the reforms and what are all the arrangements to be done on all levels -- the political level, economical level, educational level and so forth and so on.

[Tal translates the above and continues] Bashir al-Jumayyil went on to say: We are now working hard; we want to unify the people and I hope that my appeal to the Lebanese public will be honored and Lebanon will reunify. We will fulfill the plan for security and freedom to the extent we are able to. We must attain this unity before we go into any further detail.

As for the establishment of a government, Al-Jumayyil said: It is still premature to discuss it. Referring to the opposition -- an opposition which has already begun raising its voice in Lebanon -- he said: We live in a democratic state with a liberal rule. We will have a government; we will have an opposition because there is no country where there is a unanimous opinion. [end recording]

Further Remarks

TA241832 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1740 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Report on interview with Lebanese President-elect Bashir al-Jumayyil on 24 August in Beirut -- recorded with Al-Junayyil remarks apparently recorded earlier]

[Excerpt] [Al-Jumayyil -- in English] We are in a democratic country. We have a liberal regime. We have a government -- or, we will have a government. We will have an opposition, definitely. I think that all democratic countries know something about this game of democracy where you have a government and an opposition. Do you know any country where you have unanimity?

[Military correspondent Shmu'el Tal translates the above and continues] I asked Shaykh Bashir al-Jumayyil whether he was not apprehensive about a Christian-Muslim partitioning and he said:

[Al-Jumayyil -- in English] We are against any partition and we will not agree to give up any inch of our country to anybody. We would like that the whole of Lebanon will be given to all the Lebanese and only to the Lebanese.

[Tal -- in English] What is your stand toward the foreign forces which are right now in Lebanon?

[Al-Jumayyil -- in English] It's very easy; we want everybody out. I think that now that the Palestinians are leaving, at least the armed forces of the PLO, and once we will achieve the phase one of this plan in Beirut I hope that we will coordinate efforts with Mr Philip Habib and the U.S. authorities in order to achieve other phases in the Al-Biqa', in the north, in the south, in the mountains and what remains of foreigners in the Lebanon.

[Tal translates the above and continues] Bashir al-Jumayyil said: I have not heard about Haddad's declaration that he is not ready to join the Lebanese Army. As for relations with Israel he said:

[Al-Jumayyil -- in English] We will have a new government and this new government will decide what should be done in this respect. Our main goal is going to be, definitely, the withdrawal of all the foreign forces out of Lebanon. How we are going to obtain all that -- this matter will be discussed in the Lebanese Government.

'POLITICAL CIRCLES' ASSESS LEBANESE ELECTION

Begin Telegram Explained

TA241232 Tel Aviv HATZOFE in Hebrew 24 Aug 82 p 1

[Excerpts] Bashir al-Junayyil's election as Lebanon's president is a byproduct of Operation Peace for Galilee, political circles assessing the election results noted yesterday.

Those circles added that only thanks to breaking the Syrian presence and the PLO terrorists' strongholds in the Lebanese capital was it possible for the Lebanese parliamentarians to freely elect a president. Attempts were indeed made by the remnants of the Syrian Army in Beirut, in collaboration with the terrorists there, to torpedo the elections, but they were unsuccessful due to the firm stand of the parliament speaker on holding the elections on time. It should be remembered however that the speaker's firmness is a direct result of the changes occurring in the Lebanese political map in the wake of Operation Peace for Galilee.

Prime Minister Begin, who decided to send a congratulatory telegram to Bashir al-Jumayyil on the occasion of the latter's election, did so in contrast to the opinion initially formulated in the Foreign Ministry to not highlight the friendly relations between Israel and the Phalangists.

The prime minister emphasized in his telegram the friendship between him and the elected president. He also signed his telegrams, "Your friend, Menahem Begin."

Circles close to the prime minister explained Begin's move as very important in everything pertaining to the future relations between Israel and Lebanon. First, the prime minister wanted to remind Al-Jumayyil of the friendly ties lasting for years now between Israel and the Christian Phalangists; second, a friendly telegram calls for a friendly answer; third, Bashir al-Jumayyil has traversed a very long way with Israel and there is no fear that he will turn his back on it. There is also no reasonable need to hide behind cool reactions, as if the entire election issue in Lebanon does not concern the State of Israel.

With Bashir al-Jumayyil's election, there will be no change in Major Haddad's status, authoritative figures noted. He will continue to exercise exclusive control over southern Lebanon and the army of "Free Lebanon" of which he is supreme commander. This was also made clear to Bashir al-Jumayyil in talks he held with Israeli figures.

In a talk between Major Haddad and Al-Jumayyil, held a few weeks ago, the two exchanged views on Lebanon's future. It was learned that Haddad emphasized the need to establish a national leadership in Lebanon that will include all dominant elements. In Haddad's opinion, this leadership, should, when the time comes, prepare for parliamentary elections since the present parliament no longer represents the political reality in Lebanon.

Even if the talk itself was defined at the time as "an exchange of views," without yielding any practical fruits, its very occurrence drew the two closer together. For years they had not cooperated, despite the common interest in establishing a free Lebanon.

As the HATZOFE correspondent learned from reliable sources, in any settlement reached in Lebanon Major Haddad will be incorporated in a form suitable to his status and rights in the service of the Lebanese people.

Moreover, it seems that Lebanon's president-elect will need today, more than in the past, the support of Major Haddad who is considered influential in southern Lebanon and a man who has supporters in other regions as well.

Diplomatic circles in Tel Aviv and political circles in Jerusalem yesterday expressed cautious optimism regarding the signing of a peace treaty between Israel and Lebanon. According to Israeli figures, Al-Jumayyil will follow As-Sadat and sign a peace treaty with Israel.

However, nobody ignores the difficulties on the way. In this context it is mentioned that the elected president, who visited Saudi Arabia about a month ago and conferred with King Fahd -- with U.S. mediation -- would probably want to maintain ties with Riyadh, so that he may refrain from moves which may disrupt these ties.

It is still believed in Jerusalem that we are closer to a peace treaty with Lebanon now that Al-Jumayyil has been elected.

Time to 'Cash In' Promises

TA241510 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 24 Aug 82 p 3

[Yehuda Litani "Political Diary" column: "Al-Jumayyil -- The Time for Cashing In Has Come"]

[Excerpts] With the election of Bashir al-Jumayyil yesterday, political figures in Jerusalem say that "The time has come to cash in on his various promises to Israel made during the years prior to the Israeli invasion of Lebanon."

These figures note the disappointments alongside the hopes. It was understood that if Israel actually invaded Lebanon the Phalangists "would finish the task," taking control of west Beirut on their own. The Phalangists did not do so, clearly saying that Israel should do the work since they were unable to do so.

We hope, the figures said, that the Phalangists, and especially the new president, will attempt to establish peace between Israel and Lebanon. In the opinion of these figures, it is possible that in this, too, Al-Jumayyil's men may be evasive at the last moment and will postpone the implementation of this matter for an indefinite period of time.

Labor Party Chairman Shim'on Peres, during whose term as defense minister relations between Israel and Al-Jumayyil's Phalangists were formed, reacted to Al-Jumayyil's election yesterday as follows:

"I have known Bashir Al-Jumayyil since 1976. In fact, we started relations with him which led to the Good Fence policy and ties in southern Lebanon."

"We told him we would help him to help himself, with arms and training, but repeated that his actions should represent Lebanon, its power, needs and inhabitants. He was elected by the Lebanese parliament, according to the Lebanese Constitution, and I wish him success. I hope he will set up a government representative of all of Lebanon and the Lebanese as he promised."

"In my opinion, the problems he is facing are: to free Lebanon from all the non-Lebanese forces and powers; to reach security arrangements; and, if possible, to establish peace with Israel. Other problems with which he has to cope are rehabilitating the Lebanese economy and replacing the civil war with that unique balance that had enabled Lebanon to exist by understanding and not by the sword."

"Regarding those who believe that Al-Jumayyil was elected on Israel's spears, I would like to believe that this is untrue. Such an impression is harmful to both sides and is unnecessary. The greatest contribution Israel could make to Al-Jumayyil is to let him be an independent Lebanese -- and appear so as well -- without surrender to or pressure from any side."

PRESS COMMENTS ON ELECTION OF LEBANESE PRESIDENT

Israel at Crossroads

TA241438 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 24 Aug 82 p 5

[Commentary by Shmu'el Segev: "The Turning Point: The Election of Bashir al-Jumayyil"]

[Excerpts] Bashir al-Jumayyil's election as Lebanon's 13th president opens a new era in the history of this torn country and exacerbates the confrontation among its 16 sects -- expecially deepening the breach between the Maronite Christians and the Sunni Muslims.

Nevertheless, Al-Jumayyil's election as Lebanon's president at the height of the campaign to evacuate the PLO terrorists and despite Syrian pressure, constitutes an impressive personal triumph for the young Phalangist commander and a clear political achievement for Israel and the United States.

It may be disclosed now that up till the very last moment the leaders of the Sunni Muslims had exerted pressure on the United States to withdraw its support for Al-Jumayyil and agree to the postponement of the presidential elections. These pressures came especially from former Lebanese Prime Minister Sa'ib Salam, a conservative Muslim, who had mediated in recent weeks the question of the PLO evacuation of Beirut.

Salam met with Ambassador Philip Habib and asked that the United States "hint" to the Shi'ite Lebanese parliament speaker, Kamal al-As'ad, that the convening of parliament be postponed "until after the evacuation of the foreign forces from Lebanon." However, Habib rejected this request. The United States did not withdraw its support for Al-Jumayyil, not even when Sa'ib Salam asked Habib: "Would you like Lebanon to turn into a Khomeyni or Brezhnev-like country?"

It is now Al-Jumayyil's duty to complete the evacuation of the terrorists and the Syrian forces from his country and to gradually regain full sovereignty over Lebanon.

Al-Jumayyil's election also opens a new era for Israel's Middle East status. For the first time in its history, Israel has actively intervened to change the regime of a neighboring Arab country, thus in fact "legitimizing" the intervention of external elements in its own domestic affairs as well.

Despite the public announcements that "Israel is not intervening in the election in Lebanon," various Israeli figures held continual contacts with Al-Jumayyil, advising him how to conduct himself in his relations with the various sects. Al-Jumayyil did not always listen to this advice, and in several cases he did not keep his promises either.

This caused a crisis of credibility between him and the Israelis who met with him, and this gave rise to doubts regarding his ability to keep other promises, especially the promise about peace with Israel.

Beyond the question of peace, one is of course also faced with the question of intercommunity relations and the ties between these sects and Israel. During its first years of independence, Israel did not trust the Muslim minority and cultivated Druze loyalty instead. However, since the 6-day war, the Israeli Muslims have proven their loyalty to the state and its institutions while it was the Christians, of all communities, who demonstrated hostility toward it.

However, in Lebanon Israel finds itself supporting the Maronite Christians who are engaged in a fierce struggle with the Druze, a violent confrontation with the Sunni Muslims and competition and suspiciousness with the Greek Orthodox. Demographic changes have made the Shi'ites the largest community in Lebanon today, while all the Muslims together constitute about 55 percent of the population.

Israel conducts a policy of many contradictions toward those communities -- both in Israel and in Lebanon. These contradictions, if they are not settled, will effect Israel's security and internal strength. This is particularly important in view of the possibility that Syria will continue to keep its army in the Lebanese Al-Biqa' and in the Tripoli region and will continue to influence Lebanon's domestic and foreign policy.

Israel's success in Al-Jumayyil's election now compels the government "to reassess" its attitude toward the various sects and minorities inside Israel and in the neighboring countries. The support for Al-Jumayyil does not have to remain limited to the Maronite community only. It may be that the time has come to begin fostering contacts with the Shi'ites, who now constitute the largest sect in Lebanon. Such contact may dull the poignancy of the confrontation with Syria and may also open the possibility for fruitful contacts with other Shi'ite groups in the Middle East.

Israel now finds itself at an important crossroads. It can decide it has achieved all its objectives and can therefore rapidly dissociate itself from the "Lebanese swamp." However, it can also decide on increasing its involvement in the intercommunal texture in Lebanon. In such a case its deployment in Beirut must be more thorough, without internal contradictions.

Further Press Comment

TA240906 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0435 GMT 24 Aug 82

[From the review of the morning press editorials]

[Text] HA'ARETZ says that it is to be expected that not only the new president's opponents within Lebanon, but also many outside the country, will try to present Shaykh Bashir al-Jumayyil as Israel's candidate, elected in the shadow of IDF tanks. To these one can reply that the outgoing president, Ilyas Sarkis, was elected at the time in the shadow of Syrian tanks, and that as long as Lebanese matters cannot be settled according to a mutual understanding between Israel and Syria, there is no alternative to one of the two neighboring countries calling the shots. This time it is Israel's turn, although Syrian forces are still stationed in extensive areas of Lebanon. Our government is entitled -- and also obliged -- to exert its influence in the B'abda Palace, while observing all the rules of tact. Demands have recently been voiced by Phalangist circles that the Palestinian masses be evacuated from Lebanon. It would be fitting for the Israeli Government to make it clear to President [-elect] al-Jumayyil that Israel is not interested in the creation of a new refugee problem, but rather in the integration of the Palestinians in the Lebanese political fabric. If Bashir al-Jumayyil sets this as one of his most important tasks, he will be able to strengthen his position also vis-a-vis the opposition camp.

DAVAR writes that whoever believes that President al-Jumayyil will carry out policies determined in Jerusalem or Tel Aviv is apparently deluding himself. Israel has done its part; now, Al-Jumayyil is free to act in accordance with his views, needs and constraints. His actions and omissions during the war in Lebanon and in the years preceding it can serve as a reasonable basis for predicting his future actions, and if he does not demonstrate a surprising talent for diplomacy, he is liable to complicate matters for both his country and Israel. It is to be hoped that his new position will expose such diplomatic talent.

HATZOFE says that the heads of the Lebanese Christian communities have always spoken of a link between their minority and the Jewish state. This link, formed before the establishment of the state, was later severed when Lebanon joined the alignment of Arab countries struggling against Israel. Lebanon's representatives made extremely venomous speeches against Zionism in the UN General Assembly. None of this helped them in times of distress, and they remained isolated when they faced the PLO forces. It is to be hoped that the new president, Bashir al-Jumayyil, will learn the lesson of the past and not forget the covenant that was entered into, thanks to which he ascended to the Presidency of Lebanon.

'AL HAMISHMAR writes that Bashir al-Jumayyil too cannot cut himself off from the Arab world, of which Lebanon is an inseparable part. It is possible that he himself will seek a reconciliation with Damascus. After the PLO evacuation from Beirut, Israel must begin to withdraw from Beirut, and from all of Lebanon generally, once security arrangements in southern Lebanon are assured. Israel must not serve as a prop for the president or any government in Lebanon, or maintain it with promised IDF support.

THE JERSUALEM POST says that if the new president wants to extend his government's and army's fiat to all parts of Lebanon, he must also be prepared to integrate the Phalangists into the Lebanese Army. This would advance the cause of national reconciliation, and prove false the claims that now a period of Maronite dictatorship is likely to begin. Any other course of action would be a recipe for continued civil strife, which would further erode Lebanon's unity and sovereignty.

HAMODI'A writes that Israel will not end its presence in Lebanon until the Syrians remove their forces from Lebanon.

However, in view of the election of Al-Jumayyil against Syria's will, it is even harder to see the Syrians leaving Lebanon.

AL-ANBA' believes that the election of Bashir al-Jumayyil portends the liberation of the Lebanese people and its elected representatives from the nightmare and fear imposed on them by the Syrians and terrorists. It is to be hoped that the new president will succeed in healing the rift between the Christians and Druze in Lebanon.

'SENIOR' IDF OFFICERS ON POSSIBLE AL-BIQA' ACTION

TA240909 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 24 Aug 82 p 1

[Report by Menahem Horowitz]

[Text] Al-Mansurah -- Senior Israel Defense Forces officers in Lebanon's eastern sector believe that the IDF will not carry out its declared threat to reply with massive force against cease-fire violations by the Syrians or the terrorists deployed in Syrian lines, at least until after the evacuation of terrorists from Beirut is completed.

The IDF does not want to give the terrorists in Beirut any pretext to halt their departure, the officers said.

The part of the Al-Biqa' Valley under Syrian occupation may become a new base for terrorists operation, they added. The IDF is aware of the possibility that many of the terrorists embarking for other countries may in fact return to Lebanon through the back door of the Al-Biqa'.

Today there are an estimated 5,000 terrorists and two Syrian Army divisions in the Al-Biqa' Valley, the officers said. Many terrorists who have fled west Beirut by land in recent weeks have been welcomed by their comrades in the Al-Biqa'.

It is suspected that the Syrians may intend to establish bases for the terrorists in the Al-Biqa'. Ongoing fortification work, stepped-up patrols and increased attempts at infiltration by the Syrians and terrorists there strengthened this impression, the officers said.

Despite the tangible tension along the lines dividing the IDF and Syrian and terrorists forces, civilian life in the Al-Biqa' continues normally. For example, dozens of Lebanese citizens cross from side to side each day, many of them carrying produce for sale. Farmers from both sides still work their fields in the no-man's land between the lines.

SYRIA REINFORCES EASTERN SECTOR POSITIONS

TA250539 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] The Syrians in the Lebanese Al-Biqa' are reinforcing their units, and this week they added several hundred tanks and planted hundreds of mines.

Our correspondent Hayim Hecht has received the impression that, at the same time, the Syrians are signalling that they are not intending to attack. This week many Syrian soldiers were seen wearing shorts and undershirts, apparently in accordance with orders.

SYRIA REPORTEDLY BEHIND PARIS ATTACKS ON JEWS

TA241243 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 24 Aug 82 p 2

[Report from France by Arnon Yafe]

[Excerpt] Paris -- The tracks of the terrorists who perpetrated the murderous attack in the Jewish quarter are leading to an Arab country, and this is why the investigation bogged down. This was stated by French police sources who did not name the country, but the reference is apparently to Syria.

The French intelligence services participating in the investigation have reached this conclusion on the basis of unpublished data. They spoke of the "terror of a country" which is used to promoting its diplomatic interests by other means.

HADDAD'S MEN REJECT JOINING ARMY, AL-JUMAYYIL

TA241328 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Text] Major Haddad's soldiers do not want to join either the Lebanese Army or Bashir al-Jumayyil's troops in spite of the latter's election as president. They told the ITIM correspondent in southern Lebanon that they prefer to remain under Haddad's command and receive IDF assistance. IDF figures have said that there is no change in their attitude toward Haddad's forces.

332 IDF SOLDIERS KILLED THROUGHOUT LEBANON WAR

TA201007 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 20 Aug 82 p 1

[Text] Up until yesterday, the IDF's casualties throughout the war in Lebanon were: 332 dead, 11 missing in action and 4 soldiers captured. The toll, reported by the IDF spokesman, also indicates that the number of wounded was 2,011.

MINISTER SHARON, SECRETARY SHULTZ TO HOLD TALKS

TA241610 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Text] The U.S. secretary of state has invited Minister Ari'el Sharon to confer with him in Washington within 3 days. This is reported by our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer.

Further Details

TA242004 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Excerpt] Our correspondent Nisim Mish'al reports that in their meeting in Washington, U.S. Secretary of State Shultz and Defense Minister Sharon will discuss the next stage of the settlement in Lebanon, the gist of which is the removal of all foreign forces from Lebanon, and the Israeli positions on everything pertaining to the security arrangements on its northern border.

The defense minister's office this evening denied reports according to which the defense minister had a few days ago asked to confer with U.S. administration officials but that his request had been rejected. It was reported that Shultz' invitation was only received today.

BEGIN EXPLAINS OPERATION PEACE FOR GALILEE MOTIVES

TA200656 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 20 Aug 82 pp 16, 7

[Commentary by Prime Minister Menahem Begin: "Alternatives of War" which forms an excerpt of his 8 August National Defense College speech]

[Text] A classic war of no alternative was the Second World War waged by the allies. On August 23, 1939, Great Britain stood helpless. Although she still had an empire embracing an area of 40 million square kilometres, on which the sun never set, her prestige had sunk deep in the seven seas over which it still ruled, though no longer exclusively.

Britain and France disavowed the assurances given to Czechoslovakia and together forced that small and courageous nation to bend its knee before Hitler...

On August 23, 1939, the German [Von] Ribbentrop and the Soviet Molotov signed a treaty. Behind them stood the bloody tyrant named Joseph Vissarionovich Stalin...

And so war broke out on September 1, 1939, when the Nazi Germany army crossed the Polish-German border.

Poland fought because she had no alternative. Within three days the Polish Army was crushed and the Polish state ceased to exist.

In those days the Bolshevik propagandists told everyone who would listen that there was a supreme genius sitting in the Kremlin, but in international relations, he understood nothing. On June 22, 1941, the German Army attacked the Soviet Army...

This was, then, a war of no alternative for Poland, a war without option for France and a war without choice for Russia.

What price did humanity pay for this war of no alternative? Between 30 and 40 million, three times this number wounded, among them six million Jews -- the only people against whom the Nazi Germans used gas. (Hitler had a very large stock of gas, but he did not use it against other peoples, for fear of the reaction).

This is the terrible consequence of a war of no alternative. All mankind was placed on the edge of the abyss, when Nazi Germany was not far from total victory. In 1944, Germany was close to developing the atom bomb.

Was it possible to prevent the Second World War?

Today, thanks to research and the facts known to us, there is no longer any doubt about the answer. Yes, indeed, it was possible to prevent it.

On March 7, 1936, Hitler announced that he was abrogating the Treaty of Versailles. In order to implement his decision, he introduced two battalions of the German Army into the demilitarized Rhineland. At that time, two French divisions would have sufficed to capture all the German soldiers who entered the Rhineland. As a result of that, Hitler would have fallen.

His prestige would have crumbled. At that time he did not yet have an army worthy of the name, only gangs of SS, SA and Gestapo. Two French divisions, with their tanks, and with the air force at their disposal, would have blasted this entire German armed force to the four winds.

If this had happened, the Second World War would have been prevented, more than 30 million people would have remained alive, tens of millions of others would not have been wounded and the tragedy of Hiroshima would have been averted. Humanity would have looked different today. The six million Jews slaughtered then would then today be more than 12 million, and the whole of Eretz Yisra'el would be in our hands.

The Second World War, which broke out on September 1, 1939, actually began on March 7, 1936. If only France, without Britain (which had some excellent combat divisions) had attacked the aggressor, there would have remained no trace of Nazi German power and a war which, in three years, changed the whole of human history, would have been prevented.

This, therefore, is the international example that explains what is a war without choice, or a war of one's choosing.

Let us turn from the international example to ourselves. Operation Peace for Galilee is not a military operation resulting from the lack of an alternative. The terrorists did not threaten the existence of the State of Israel; they "only" threatened the lives of Israel's citizens and members of the Jewish people. There are those who find fault with the second part of that sentence. If there was no danger to the existence of the state, why did you go to war?

I will explain why. We had three wars which we fought without an alternative. The first was the war of independence, which began on November 30, 1947, and lasted until January 1949. It is worthwhile remembering these dates, because there are also those who try to deceive concerning the nine weeks which have already passed since the beginning of Operation Peace for Galilee. This was a war without alternative, after the Arab armies invaded Eretz Yisra'el. If not for our ability, none of us would have remained alive.

What happened in that war, which we went off to fight with no alternative?

Six thousands of our fighters were killed. We were then 650,000 Jews in Eretz Yisra'el, and the number of fallen ammounted to about 1 percent of the Jewish population. In proportion to our population today, about 1 percent would mean 30,000 killed and about 90,000 wounded. Could we live with such losses? Let us imagine 30,000 soldiers killed, the best of our youth, those who say, "Follow me!"

We carried on our lives then by a miracle, with a clear recognition of life's imperative: to win, to establish a state, a government, a parliament, a democracy, an army -- a force to defend Israel and the entire Jewish people.

The second war of no alternative was the Yom Kippur war and the war of attrition that preceded it. What was the situation on that Yom Kippur day (October 6, 1973)? We had 177 tanks deployed on the Golan Heights against 1,400 Soviet-Syrian tanks: and fewer than 500 of our soldiers manned positions along the Suez Canal against five divisions sent to the front by the Egyptians.

Is it any wonder that the first days of that war were hard to bear? I remember Aluf [Maj Gen] Avraham Yafe came to us, to the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee, and said: "Oy, it's so hard! Our boys, 18 and 19-year olds, are falling like flies and are defending our nation with their very bodies.

In the Golan Heights there was a moment when the O/C Northern Command -- today our chief of staff-- heard his deputy say, "This is it," what that meant was: "We've lost; we have to come down off the Golan Heights." And the then O/C said, "Give me another five minutes."

Sometimes five minutes can decide a nation's fate. During those five minutes, several dozen tanks arrived, which changed the entire situation on the Golan Heights.

If this had not happened, if the Syrian enemy had come down from the heights to the valley, he would have reached Haifa -- for there was not a single tank to obstruct his armoured column's route to Haifa. Yes, we would even have fought with knives -- as one of our esteemed wives has said -- with knives against tanks. Many more would have fallen, and in every settlement there would have been the kind of slaughter at which the Syrians are experts.

In the south, our boys in the out posts were taken prisoner, and we know what happened to them afterwards. Dozens of tanks were destroyed, because tanks were sent in piecemeal, since we could not organize them in a large formation. And dozens of planes were shot down by missiles which were not destroyed in time, so that we had to submit to their advances.

Woe to the ears that still ring with the words of one of the nation's heroes, the then defence minister, in whose veins flowed the blood of the Maccabees: "We are losing the third commonwealth."

Our total casualties in that war of no alternative were 2,297 killed, 6,067 wounded. Together with the war of attrition -- which was also a war of no alternative -- 2,659 killed, 7,251 wounded. The terrible total: almost 10,000 casualties.

Our other wars were not without an alternative. In November 1956 we had a choice. The reason for going to war then was the need to destroy the fedayeen, who did not represent a danger to the existence of the state.

However, the political leadership of the time thought it was necessary to do this. As one who served in the parliamentary opposition, I was summoned to David Ben-Gurion before the Cabinet received information of the plan, and he found it necessary to give my colleagues and myself these details: We are going to meet the enemy before it absorbs the Soviet weapons which began to flow to it from Czechoslvakia in 1955.

I said: "We shall stand together, with no reservations. This is a holy war." And indeed, we stood together until the withdrawal, without a peace treaty and without the demilitarization of Sinai.

Thus we went off to the Sinai campaign. At that time we conquered most of the Sinai Peninsula and reached Sharm ash-Shaykh. Actually, we accepted and submitted to an American dictate, mainly regarding the Gaza Strip (which David Ben-Gurion called "the liberated portion of the homeland"). John Foster Dulles, the then secretary of state, promised Ben-Gurion that an Egyptian Army would not return to Gaza.

The Egyptian Army did enter Gaza. David Ben-Gurion sent Mrs Me'ir to Washington to ask Foster Dulles: "What happened? Where are the promises?" And he replied: "Would you resume the war for this?"

After 1957, Israel had to wait 10 full years for its flag to fly again over that liberated portion of the homeland.

In June 1967 we again had a choice. The Egyptian Army concentrations in the Sinai approaches do not prove that an-Nasir was really about to attack us. We must be honest with ourselves. We decided to attack him.

This was a war of self-defence in the noblest sense of the term. The government of national unity then established decided unanimously. We will take the initiative and attack the enemy, drive him back, and thus assure the security of Israel and the future of the nation.

We did not do this for lack of an alternative. We could have gone on waiting. We could have sent the army home. Who knows if there would have been an attack against us? There is no proof of it.

There are several arguments to the contrary. While it is indeed true that the closing of the Strait of Tiran was an act of aggression, a casus belli, there is always room for a great deal of consideration as to whether it is necessary to make a casus into a bellum.

And so there were three wars with no alternative -- the war of independence, the war of attrition and the Yom Kippur war -- and it is our misfortune that our wars have been so. If in the two other wars, the wars of choice -- the Sinai campaign and the six day war -- we had losses like those in the non-alternative wars, we would have been left today with few of our best youth, without the strength to withstand the Arab world.

As for Operation Peace for Galilee, it does not really belong to the category of wars of no alternative. We could have gone on seeing our civilians injured in Metulla or Qiryat Shemona or Nahariya. We could have gone on counting those killed by explosive charges left in a Jerusalem supermarket, or a Petah Tiqva bus stop.

All the orders to carry out these acts of murder and sabotage came from Beirut. Should we have reconciled ourselves to the ceaseless killing of civilians, even after the agreement ending hostilies reached last summer, which the terrorists interpreted as an agreement permitting them to strike at us from every side, besides southern Lebanon? They tried to infiltrate gangs of murderers via Syria and Jordan, and by a miracle we captured them. There was a gang of four terrorists which infiltrated from Jordan, whose members admitted they had been about to commandeer a bus (and we remember the bus on the coastal road).

And in the Diaspora? Even Philip Habib interpreted the agreement ending acts of hostility as giving them freedom to attack targets beyond Israel's borders. We have never accepted this interpretation. Shall we permit Jewish blood to be spilled in the Diaspora? Shall we permit bombs to be planted against Jews in Paris, Rome, Athens or London? Shall we permit our ambassadors to be attacked?

There are slanderers who say that a full year of quiet has passed between us and the terrorists. Nonsense. There was not even one month of quiet. The newspapers and communications media, including THE NEW YORK TIMES and THE WASHINGTON POST did not publish even one line about our capturing the gang of murderers that crossed the Jordan in order to commandeer a bus and murder its passengers.

True, such actions were not a threat to the existence of the state. But they did threaten the lives of civilians whose number we cannot estimate, day after day, week after week, month after month.

During the past nine weeks, we have, in effect, destroyed the combat potential of 20,000 terrorists. We hold 9,000 in a prison camp. Between 2,000 and 3,000 were killed and between 7,000 and 9,000 have been captured and cut off in Beirut. They have decided to leave there only because they have no possibility of remaining there. The problem will be solved.

We can already look beyond the fighting. It will soon be over, we hope, and then I believe, indeed I know, we will have a long period of peace. There is no other country around us that is capable of attacking us.

We have destroyed the best tanks and planes the Syrians had. We have destroyed 24 of their ground-to-air missile batteries. After everything that happened, Syria did not go to war against us, not in Lebanon and not in the Golan Heights.

Jordan cannot attack us. We have learned that Jordan is sending telegrams to the Americans, warning that Israel is about to invade across the Jordan and capture Amman.

For our part, we will not initiate any attack against any Arab country. We have proved that we do not want war.

We made many painful sacrifices for a peace treaty with Egypt. The treaty stood the test of the fighting in Lebanon; in other words, it stood the test. [last three words italicized]

The demilitarized zone of 150 kilometres in Sinai exists, and no Egyptian soldier has been placed there. From the experience of the 1930s, I have to say that if ever the other side violated the agreement about the demilitarized zone, Israel would be obliged to introduce, without delay, a force stronger than that violating the international commitment; not in order to wage war, but to achieve one of two results: restoration of the previous situation, i.e. resumed demilitarization, and the removal of both armies from the demilitarization zone; or attainment of strategic depth, in case the other side has taken the first step towards a war of aggression, as happened in Europe only three years after the abrogation of the demilitarized zone in the Rhineland.

Because the other Arab countries are completely incapable of attacking the State of Israel, there is reason to expect that we are facing a historic period of peace. It is obviously impossible to set a date.

It may well be that "the land shall be still for 40 years." Perhaps less, perhaps more. But from the facts before us, it is clear that, with the end of the fighting in Lebanon, we have ahead of us many years of establishing peace treaties and peaceful relations with the various Arab countries.

The conclusion -- both on the basis of the relations between states and on the basis of our national experience -- is that there is no divine mandate to go to war only if there is no alternative. There is no moral imperative that a nation must, or is entitled to, fight only when its back is to the sea, or to the abyss. Such a war may avert tragedy, if not a holocaust, for any nation; but it causes it terrible loss of life.

Quite the opposite. A free, sovereign nation, which hates war and loves peace, and which is concerned about its security, must create the conditions under which war, if there is a need for it, will not be [last three words italicized] for lack of alternative. The conditions must be such -- and their creation depends upon man's reason and his actions -- that the price of victory will be few casualties, not many.

FRAYJ SAYS U.S. TRAVEL APPLICATION DENIED

TA240911 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 24 Aug 82 p 3

[Text] Bethlehem Mayor Ilyas Frayj said last night that he was "very surprised" by the denial of the Judaea and Samaria civil administration that he had been prevented from travelling to the U.S. to appear on the Meet The Press television programme.

"I was told on Friday, August 13, and again on Sunday, August 15, that I could not travel," Frayj insisted in a statement to THE JERUSALEM POST. He said that he was going to renew his application to travel to the U.S. with Gaza Mayor Rashad ash-Shawwa to appear on the programme.

Frayj said that NBC, the producers of Meet the Press, is contacting the Israeli Embassy in Washington over the matter. "If I cannot travel to the U.S., NBC is willing to arrange this interview through satellite," he added.

Frayj said that his answers on the programme will be based on his belief in the mutual recognition of the national rights of the Israeli and Palestinian peoples to live in their own states.

It was believed that the problem might have been created because Faryj had linked his request to that of Ash-Shawaa, who was in fact denied permission.

LIBYA

SAUDIS DELAY PLANE'S OVERFLIGHT PERMISSION

LD250812 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0700 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] Tripoli, 25 Aug (JANA) -- The secretary of the General Peoples' Committee for Agrarian Reform and Land Reclamation, Brother Abu Zayd 'Umar Durdah, left for the YAR last night.

Brother Abu Zayd 'Umar Durdah and his accompanying delegation were scheduled to leave Tripoli the night before last but the Saudi authorities delayed granting their aircraft permission to fly through Saudi airspace.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC MINISTER ARRIVES

LD241526 Tripoli JANA in English 1440 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Text] Tripoli, Dhulqidah 5, August 24 -- Jamahiriyah News Agency -- The foreign minister of the Central African Republic arrived here last night on a visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

SUDAN

PRESIDENT NUMAYRI APPOINTS NEW SSU OFFICIALS

EA201348 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Summary] President Numayri has issued a decree appointing the following as provincial secretaries of the Sudanese Socialist Union [SSU]:

'Uthman Ibrahim (ash-Shaykh), Red Sea Province; Husayn Babakr, North Darfur; Dr Adam az-Zayn, South Darfur; 'Uthman Bakr [name indistinct], Northern Province; Ibrahim 'Abd al-Halim, Nile Province; 'Abd al-Karim 'Abd ar-Rahim Nur ad-Din, North Kordofan; 'Abd ar-Rahman Idris, South Kordofan; (Paul Anka Deng), Bahr El Ghazal; (Peter Moy Anyar), (Al-Buhayrat); (Idemi Ama Bor), Upper Nile; (Michael Maiyu), Jonglei; (Joseph Lobai), East Equatoria; and (Charles 'Ali Bial), West Equatoria Province.

President Numayri also issued a decree relieving the following of their posts in the Secretariat of the Southern region: (Bor Mabor Elias), secretary of the organizing committee; (James Alnal), secretary of the political and social affairs committee; (Adun Adaw), secretary of the ideology and propaganda committee; [name indistinct] (Joshuo), secretary of the development and service committee; [name indistinct] (Malawi Ukago), secretary of the group organizations committee; and (Napole Imeri), secretary of the mass organizations committee.

Southern Region

EA201352 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1930 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Text] The leader president, Ja'far Muhammad Numayri, president of the Sudanese Socialist Union [SSU], has issued Decree No 197 of the fourth term, on the formation of the Secretariat of the Southern Region.

Eng Joseph James Tombura, regional secretary; Mr (Paul Achwel), deputy secretary of the region; Dr (Basik Wolit), assistant to the regional secretary for political affairs and programs; Mr (Ajak Paul Ajak), assistant to the regional secretary for mass, group and popular organization affairs; and Mr Ali Tamim (Fartak), assistant to the regional secretary for organization and mobilization.

NUMAYRI COMMENTS ON LEBANON, TRIPOLI SUMMIT

EA221628 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 22 Aug 82

[Excerpts] The leader president, Ja'far Muhammad Numayri, president of the SSU [Sudan Socialist Union], last night chaired the 10th meeting of the preparatory Central Committee, held at SSU headquarters in Khartoum.

Starting the meeting, his excellency called on Gen 'Umar Muhammad at-Tayyib, first vice president, and the regional governors to be sworn in, following his excellency's decision to include them in the preparatory African Committee.

His excellency presented two comprehensive reports on the war and the current situation in Lebanon and on the failure of the American summit in Tripoli.

In his first report, his excellency touched on the historical background of the various Arab stands that have lead Lebanon and the PLO to the existing situation.

His excellency stressed that Egypt has always defended Arab interests, to the same extent as it defended its own interests. It has strived, with all its strength and weight, to solve the Palestinian cause and to gain international recognition for the Palestinians. It also has played an important role in pushing the Palestinian entity onto the international stage. He added that these efforts have led to the recognition of the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. His excellency said Sudan was the first Arab state to recognize the meaning of that phrase, when it decided to hand over the Palestinians involved in the U.S. Embassy incident in Khartoum to the PLO, to try them.

Concluding his report, his excellency touched on some important results of the recent war in Lebanon. He said what occurred in Lebanon was a war between Israel and the PLO and not between her and the [word indistinct] Arabs. This confirmed the need for Arab solidarity and the laying down of a clear strategy with defined objectives.

President Numayri stressed Sudan's rejection of Israel's attempt to isolate Lebanon from the Arab homeland and its attempt to encourage the secessionist spirit among certain Lebanese forces. He called for maximum opposition to this.

His excellency then presented a report to the Central Committee on the failure of the African summit in Tripoli and the reasons for that. His excellency stressed that the failure of the summit conference confirmed the soundness of Sudan's stated policy on the need for [words indistinct]. He emphasized that Sudan would not go to Tripoli to attend any African conference, on the basis of the principle that required the preservation of the OAU and its role in the continent to confront the conflicts of world strategies. [sentence as heard]

His excellency then replied to questions from members of the committee.

KENYA

PRESIDENT WARNS AGAINST SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES

EA241952 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Excerpts] His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi today threatened to ban matatu [minibus taxis] operations unless their owners desisted from subversive activities. The president said the government had allowed matatus to operate freely with a view of earning a living but some were being used to distribute a seditious publication known as PAMBANA [STRUGGLE]. He pointed out matatus were not licensed to subvert the country.

President Moi was addressing wananchi at the Jomo Kenyatta primary school in Kwale before officially opening the school.

The president declared that any matatu operator found acting against the interests of the state will have his matatu auctioned, the license canceled and the owner jailed. Saying that prisons in the country were open, the president said the government would not waste time tailing people already known to be dangerous. He added that we would not allow a few people to instill fear in the minds of wananchi.

President Moi said he had decided to tighten the nut, stating that robbers, cattle rustlers, subversive elements and fat other people will be dealt with mercilessly. He noted that some people did not value life and wanted to cause chaos in the country.

Amid applause from the mammoth crowd, the president said some people were misleading others not knowing that they will not escape from the ensuing chaos. He said subversive elements were people who were being led by the Devil, adding that everyone knows the Devil hates peace and was using his disciples to cause chaos in Kenya.

President Moi further cited the situation in Uganda, saying that since 1971 that country had seen murders and up to now the situation has not changed. Noting that many Ugandan teachers were now in Kenya teaching in various schools, the president said Kenyans would not like such a situation here. He pointed out that ordinary citizens were innocent but the rich people were the cause of all the problems and wondered why they did not sit back and spend their money. The president said that such people would be the first to run away from the country when trouble erupted.

President Moi threatened to authorize children and innocent wananchi to deal ruthlessly with any destructive elements, even if it meant using bows and arrows. He urged wananchi to surrender to the authorities any weapon they might recover. The president once again praised the country's forces for their loyalty and instant silencing of the Kenya Air Force rebels. He said the forces had lived to their oath of allegiance to defend and protect the country and wananchi.

President Moi called on leaders and the security forces to ensure maximum security for wananchi.

SEYCHELLES

'LAST OF MUTINEERS' SURRENDERS 24 AUGUST

AB241353 Paris AFP in English 1339 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Text] Victoria, Seychelles, Aug 24 (AFP) -- The last of the rebels involved in last week's Seychelles Army mutiny gave himself up today, it was announced here.

An army spokesman said that the last of the mutineers surrendered before midday following a broadcast by Radio Seychelles asking him to give himself up to the nearest army camp or police station. There is still no official figure for the numbers involved in the two-day mutiny by members of the Seychelles People's Defence Force (SPDF), but according to unofficial sources about 100 people are now in custody.

President France Albert Rene, who was visiting outlying islands in the Seychelles archipelago when the uprising took place in the main island, Mahe, is due to broadcast to the nation later today.

TANZANIA

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED AFTER NIGERIAN LEADER'S VISIT

EA241344 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 2000 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Excerpt] Tanzania and Nigeria have called on South Africa to withdraw immediately and unconditionally its forces from the southern regions of Angola.

A joint communique issued in Dar es Salaam today at the end of the visit by Nigerian Vice President Dr Ekwueme said Tanzania and Nigeria also called on that regime of Boers to stop its economic sabotage acts and its invasion of the frontline countries and for the liberation of the African Continent.

On Namibia the two countries expressed their regret at the linking of the question of Namibia's independence with other questions that interfered with the internal affairs of Angola.

The two countries jointly supported the recent plan on Lebanon and considered that it is intended to restore the rights of the Palestinians and to enable the creation of their nation and their self-determination.

The two countries pledged to increase their efforts to bring about a new international economic order in keeping with the existing economic situation.

Before the Nigerian 15-man delegation left to return home, Tanzania and Nigeria signed an agreement for the promotion of cooperation in culture and education.

UGANDA

PRESIDENT OBOTE ADDRESSES UPC PARTY WORKERS

EA221642 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 22 Aug 82

[Text] By-elections to fill about seven vacant seats in parliament are to be held soon. This was announced on Friday by President Obote when he visited the UPC [Uganda People's Congress] headquarters in the Uganda House in Kampala.

Addressing party workers, the president of the UPC called on the Secretariat staff to start working hard in preparation for these by-elections. He told them that the UPC is gaining strength practically everywhere and its policies are working effectively.

He stressed that since the party is in government, its policies must be formulated from the party headquarters in the Uganda House. He advised UPC workers to march forward, firmly rooted in the party's beliefs and objectives, in order to serve the people of Uganda, Africa and the world in general. He reminded them that the UPC is a nationalist and internationalist party whose inner strength, symbol and characteristics have been seen for decades by the people of Uganda through services and contributions towards the liberation of Africa and the maintenance of world peace.

CEREMONY MARKS TRIBAL KING'S ACCEPTANCE OF UPC

EA181240 Kampala Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Text] The former king of the Ruwenzururu, Charles Irema Ngoma, has handed over his (?power) to the UPC [Uganda People's Congress] government in a colorful ceremony held in Kasese town over the weekend. The former Irema Ngoma was welcomed by Mr Chris Rwakasisi who represented the president and the government at the occasion.

The minister commended the former Irema Ngoma for accepting the UPC government's policy of reconciliation and no revenge by coming down the slopes of Ruwenzoris to live with all other Ugandans. He appealed to all Ugandans in the bush to hand over their guns. He assured them of being received with honor and prestige.

As a token of thanks for this magnanimous act, the government has offered the former king of the Ruwenzururu a bus, a personal car, a shop and money to start a new life. He was also promised to undertake studies in any part of the world he wants.

The Army Chief of Staff Brig David Oyite Ojok told the ex-king not to lose courage and not to listen to some people who might frighten him of being insecure once he comes down. He said such people are the ones who have been benefiting and cheating Irema Ngoma. The army chief of staff promised to train Irema Ngoma's former soldiers and later fit them in the Uganda Army.

Brig Oyite Ojok called on the people of Kasese to exploit the wealth that the district is endowed with, using all their efforts. He also told them that they have to show the whole world that Ugandans can come together and solve their problems within the country. He also appealed to all Ugandans to take it upon themselves to live in a spirit of reconciliation so that Uganda can be rebuilt. To those who are in the bush, Brig Oyite Ojok advised them to go back to their homes, saying that Uganda cannot be rebuilt from the bush.

The meeting was also addressed by the acting minister for local government, Mr Edward Rurangaranga, who revealed that three countries, 10 subcounties and 32 parishes are being established to cater for the reorganization of administration in areas formerly run by Ruwenzururu. Mr Rurangaranga told the people that reconstruction can only be achieved by the government when all the people are involved. He therefore appealed to the former supporters of Ruwenzururu and administrative officers to do their utmost to work out a firm foundation for the achievement of their efforts of national reconstruction.

The deputy minister for lands, minerals and water resources, who is also MP for Kasese West, Mr Amon Bazira, said the Ruwenzururu movement had previously been little understood. He said many people joined the movement because it basically spearheaded the struggle for human rights and human dignity.

In a 17-page speech, the former king said political stability and unity are essential conditions for effecting government policies. He told the thousands of people who turned up to see him hand over his power to the government that he was not doing so because he was forced by any act of aggression but because he wants to contribute to the much-needed unity and stability of living together with everybody else. He also stressed that the move was geared towards the restoration of the Ruwenzururu people to the fold of the Uganda society. This, he went on, has been possible because of the understanding leadership of President Apollo Milton Obote, and he commended the good policies of the UPC government which have played a big role in his acceptance to come down.

The former Irema Ngoma told his listeners that he had sound confidence in the UPC government, whose policies he understands and supports. He expressed his desire for peace and stability and his readiness to assist the government in implementing its policies.

Elaborating on the history of the Ruwenzururu movement, ex-Irema Ngoma told guests that the movement has been continually fighting for human rights, human dignity and freedom -- the right to exist on equal terms without oppression. He stressed that people should learn from the history of the movement that if the people are not respected, not listened to and are suppressed they soon demand their rights.

Ex-Irema Ngoma reiterated the need to develop equally all parts of the country to avoid some tribes thinking they are better than others, adding that a policy of the most favored tribal status would be a disaster to the nation. He paid glowing tribute to the deputy minister of lands, minerals and water resources, Mr (Bazira), who has worked tirelessly to bring a peaceful and happy integration of the Ruwenzururu supporters into the stream of the national movement.

He concluded his 2-hour speech with assurances that he and his supporters had come down to (?pledge) to accept the concept of one government, one nation and one parliament. He also assured the government of a complete end to his movement and of a continued good relationship between the Bakonjo and the Uganda Government.

Later, the Irema Ngoma made a ceremonial handover of his soldiers and guns to the UPC government as a symbolic end to the struggle of the Ruwenzururu movement.

The occasion was attended by ministers, MP's, high-ranking army officers, district commissioners and guests from Zaire and all parts of Uganda. During the celebrations, a prominent member of DP [Democratic Party] from Kasese, Dr (Henry Nwambale), crossed to UPC.

DISSIDENTS CLAIM DPRK OFFICERS' DEATHS

AB240735 Paris AFP in English 0726 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Text] Nairobi, Aug 24 (AFP) -- The National Resistance Movement [NRM] opposed to President Milton Obote's regime has claimed responsibility for the deaths of two North Korean military officers last week.

An NRM spokesman noted that it was the second time the NRM had attacked foreign forces in Uganda and warned the "foreign friends" of President Obote against sending military assistance which would be a target for the dissidents.

In April last year, Tanzanian soldiers were killed by the NRM, led by former Defence Minister Yoweri Museveni, in Kakiri, west of Kampala, the spokesman said.

Military instructors from Commonwealth countries have been based in Jinja, 80 kilometres (50 miles) east of Kampala, since last April, training Ugandan officers and junior officers.

NEW FOREIGN EXCHANGE REGULATION ANNOUNCED

EA242104 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Text] The Bank of Uganda has announced rules following the operation of the foreign exchange auction committee as regards window two [as heard]. In a statement issued in Kampala this evening, the bank clarified that [words indistinct] for the purchase of foreign exchange will not be withdrawn. It also said that where a bidder persistently abuses the new foreign exchange auction arrangments, the committee might put him on a blacklist for a maximum period of 12 months. No bid would be accepted from that person as long as his name remains on the blacklist.

BURUNDI

DRAFT AGREEMENT ON COOPERATION WITH CUBA SIGNED

AB242019 Paris AFP in French 0928 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Text] Bujumbura, 24 Aug (AFP) -- The second session of the joint Burundi-Cuba joint commission, which began on 19 August, ended in Bujumbura yesterday, the Burundian Press Agency reported on Tuesday.

At the end of the deliberations, Burundian Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Minister Alexis Ntibakiranya [name and title as received] and Manuel Torres Munuz, the Cuban deputy chairman [name and title as received] of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation, signed a draft agreement on economic, scientific and technical cooperation.

The essential areas of this cooperation with Cuba are agriculture, animal husbandry, medicine, commerce and industry; Cuba has also agreed to grant scholarships to Burundians to undergo further training in these fields.

CAMEROON

CAMEROON-CONGO JOINT COMMISSION BEGINS MEETING

AB241915 Yaounde Domestic Service in English 1830 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Text] The Cameroon-Congo joint commission began meeting in Yaounde today to discuss cooperation between the two countries. In his opening address, Cameroon's minister of state for foreign affairs, Paul Dontsop, reminded delegates that the commission itself was a concretization of the desire of both countries to lay the ground for useful exchanges in the supreme interest of the Congolese and Cameroon peoples. Mr Dontsop reviewed both the ideological, historical and cultural similarities between the two countries saying these allow for stronger bilateral cooperation in various areas including transport, posts and telecommunications, mines and power and agriculture.

Speaking later, the Congolese minister delegate in charge of cooperation alluded to (?restored) North-South dialogue and desperate efforts by certain countries to offset imbalances in the redistribution of economic benefits. He called for a more impetus to a South-South dialogue to strengthen the bargaining position of the South vis-vis the North.

CHAD

KAMOUGE CRITICIZES STATE'S 'STRUCTURE'

AB241526 Paris AFP in French 1328 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Text] Lome, 24 Aug (AFP) -- In an interview with reporters in Lome (Togo) on Tuesday, Col Wadal Abdel Kader Kamougue, chairman of the Permanent Committee of Southern Chad, said that the fundamental problem in Chad is "the structure" of the state.

In the view of the leader of the Chadian Armed Forces (FAT), for peace to return to Chad, it is necessary for the leaders of that country "to have the courage to tackle this problem," so that Chadians can find another state structure that will enable "cohabitation" and "preserve unity in Chad."

"It could in particular be a federation, decentralization (...) We must learn lessons from the past in order not to build a fragile foundation again," he added.

"All Chadians are tired of war and want peace," Colonel Kamougue went on, stating that the talks he held in Franceville (Gabon) in early August with Messrs Hissene Habre, chairman of the Chadian Council of State -- now in power in Ndjamena -- Cheick ibn Oumar, new chairman of the Revolutionary Democratic Council (CDR) and Dr Abba Siddick, chairman of the original FROLINAT, could not "lead to a meeting." "We are optimistic," he stated.

To this end, he pointed out that Goukouni Oueddei, the former chairman of the Transitional National Union Government (GUNT), did not object to coming to Franceville but suggested that the talks be held "later."

Colonel Kamougue also stressed that if Hissene Habre — the leader of the FAN -- was "determined" to make peace, "it was necessary for him to show some political willpower to withdraw his forces stationed at Bongor (240 km south of Ndjamena) and to clear off the southern zone under FAT control."

Finally, he stressed that the Chadian issue "should not be reduced to an issue of a personality clash." The southern leader declared that elections should be held, when the negotiations are concluded, according to a timetable "to be scrupulously respected" and "eventually" with the assistance of the United Nations.

Colonel Kamougue will leave Lome on Tuesday for Kinshasa (Zaire) at the end of his 48-hour visit to Togo, during which he particularly held talks with Gen Gnassingbe Eyadema, president of the Togolese Republic.

CONGO

SASSOU-NGUESSO, NUJOMA HOLD TALKS 24 AUGUST

AB241437 Paris AFP in English 1426 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Text] Brazzaville, Aug 24 (AFP) -- Sam Nujoma, president of the South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), had a meeting here today with Congolese President Denis Sassou-Nguessou.

Mr Nujoma, who has been in the Congolese capital since the weekend, said later that South Africa would be defeated in Namibia, the former territory of South-West Africa where SWAPO guerrillas are fighting the South African administration.

The SWAPO leader also had a meeting with Christopher Grelombe, information minister of the Central African Republic.

GHANA

NEW PNDC MEMBERS ASKED TO OVERCOME NEOCOLONIALISM

AB210743 Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 21 Aug 82

[Text] The two new members of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council] have been asked to dedicate themselves to the struggle of the people to overcome the neocolonial state and establish a genuine people's state as a precondition for the social and economic elevation of the people. The appointment of the two new members, Mrs Anna Enims and Mr Eboh Tawiah, followed the resignation of the Reverend Dr Damuah and Mr Amrtei Kwei.

A statement issued in Accra yesterday by the United Front of the June 4 Movement and the People's Revolutionary League of Ghana said imperialism and internal reaction seek to divert the attention of the revolutionary forces from the urgent task of consolidating the people's power and launching socioeconomic programs aimed at winning the battle for genuine social elevation for the people.

The United Front reminded the new PNDC members that the revolution has reached a crucial stage where due to the increased activities of counterrevolutionary forces and the valiant struggles of the people, class struggle in the country has increased a thousandfold. This class struggle is manifested by increasing campaigns aimed at destabilizing the people's and the workers' defense committees.

ATIM DEMANDS CHANGE FROM CIVIL SERVANTS

AB231444 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Text] Five hundred senior officers from ministries and corporations in the northern region are attending a 2-day seminar at Tamale. Addressing the opening session, a member of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council], Mr Chris Atim, emphasized that the time has come for civil servants to do away which they normally refer to as routine and change according to the demands of the revolution. This is because the revolution cannot adopt the old ways of doing things. Mr Atim was speaking on the them: senior staff, management and the revolution. He said those top civil servants who are under the impression that the revolutionary process is a passing wind are fooling themselves, adding that neutrality will not help them. People who take decisions which misfire cannot escape blame for the result of their action.

The PNDC member cautioned those civil servants who have folded their arms on the pretext that the PDC's [People's Defense Committees] have taken over to realize that there is a difference between power and overall authority. Mr Atim alleged that some civil servants sabotage government programs and policies and yet manage to go free because of the lack of popular democratic control over their activities. And as there is no law to check such acts of sabotage, other people are punished daily for relatively minor offenses. Mr Atim emphasized that civil servants can no longer, as he put it, hide under an anonymity, regulations and red-tapeism to sabotage government policy. He cited an instance in which some top civil servants allegedly got together to sabotage an agreement reached with the Soviet Union and at the same time manage to leak the information to the Soviet Union Embassy in Accra.

PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATIONS COMMITTEE DISSOLVED

AB232114 Accra Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Text] The initial investigations committee, formerly preliminary investigations committee, set by the Provisional National Defense Council to undertake preliminary investigations, has been dissolved with immediate effect. An official statement said all cases pending before the committeeshould be referred to the coordinator of investigations and vetting.

NIGER

DELEGATES ADDRESS ICO MINISTERIAL MEETING

UN Official

AB241142 Paris AFP in English 1111 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Text] Niamey, Aug 24 (AFP) -- United Nations Deputy Secretary General Issoufou Seydou Saidou Djermakoye of Niger told delegates to the 13th Islamic conference (ICO) ministieral meeting here that the two organisations must strive for greater solidarity.

"Never in recent history has the world seen such generalised instability, such explosive situations and such a level of mistrust and misunderstanding," Mr Saidou Djermakoye told the conference yesterday.

He said that to bring peace and security to the world, efforts must be made to "promote and encourage a spirit of solidarity and dialogue between nations, the only way to creat peace and international cooperation."

Mr Saidou Djermakoye said that Islam "is very attached to universal values such as solidarity, justice and fraternity."

He expressed the hope that the ICO and the U.N. would increase their links, particularly in the ares of information exchange, technical and research cooperation and in development projects.

Morocco's Boucetta

LD241514 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Text] Prof M'hamed Boucetta, minister of state in charge of foreign affairs, made a speech before the 13th session of the Islamic foreign ministers yesterday in which he analyzed the general circumstances through which the Islamic nation has been passing and the need to bring about unified Islamic attitudes in order to overcome the difficulties the Islamic world encounters in the political, economic and social fields.

M'hamed Boucetta devoted an important part of his speech to the issues of the struggling Palestinian people, Lebanon and the Middle East. The minister of state explaining that the most important problem before the Islamic Conference should be the issues of Jerusalem, Palestine and the Middle East.

The minister talked about recent developments in Lebanon. He said the Israeli enemy has been occupying Lebanese territory, where for about 3 months it has been commiting the ugliest of crimes of killing and destruction and thus adding another black page to the series of barbaric crimes which it has committed against the Palestinian people as well as the Arab and Islamic nations. This barbarous invasion of Lebanon is not only intended to physically liquidate the Palestinian Resistance and the struggling Palestinian people, it is also a criminal plot aimed at the entire Arab and Islamic nation.

The minister of state appealed to the conference to produce practical resolutions to confront the new Zionist challenge. M'hamed Boucetta also extended a salute of esteem and admiration to the Palestinian Resistance for its heroic steadfastness in the face of aggression and its opposition to the hordes of invaders in the longest Arab-Israeli war.

M'hamed Boucetta recalled the historic commitment undertaken by His Majesty King Hassan II in front of the kings and heads of Islamic states in At-Ta'if when he was reelected chairman of the Jerusalem Committee. He said Morocco -- king, government and people -- will not spare any efforts to defend the independence and Arabism of Jerusalem and to restore the firm rights of the struggling Palestinian people.

The minister of state dealt will all of the issues which concern the Islamic world, including the Iraq-Iran war, the issues of Muslim minorities and the situation in Afghanistan.

OAU's Onu

AB241103 Paris AFP in English 1040 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Text] Niamey, Aug. 24 (AFP) -- Peter Onu, assistant secretary general of the Organisation of African Unity, called on Islamic countries to give massive support to the South-West African People's Organisation and the black frontline states, informed sources said here today.

Addressing delegates attending this weeks 13th Islamic conference ministerial council meeting, Mr Onu yesterday spoke at length about the situation in southern Africa, particularly in Namibia and the frontline states, which he said, were victims of acts of racist aggression by South Africa.

Dealing with the Middle East situation, Mr Onu condemned Israel for the crimes committed in Lebanon and against the Palestinian people. He called on world leaders to end their passive attitude and to impose sanctions on Israel aimed at ending the genocide of the Palestinian and Lebanese people.

Mr Onu also spoke of the crisis facing the Organisation of African Unity, which he said, would be solved by the wisdom of our heads of state and government in the pure African tradition of dialogue and concerted action.

Saudi Minister

LD241334 Riyadh SPA in English 1219 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Text] Niamey, Aug 24 (SPA) -- Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal today stressed that the "Palestinian cause cannot be undermined by any pressure or attempts by evil forces as long as it enjoys the Islamic nation's support and assistance."

In an address read on Prince Sa'ud's behalf by Saudi Foreign Under-Secretary 'Abdul ar-Rahman Mansuri at the 13th Islamic foreign ministers meeting here, the Saudi foreign minister hailed the "Palestinian fighters and Lebanese peoples' steadfastness against the Israeli enemy's barbaric aggression."

Prince Sa'ud, who left here yesterday after attending part of the meeting, said: "America's unlimited military, political and economic support for Israel will have its negative effect on U.S. relations with Islamic countries."

Prince Sa'ud [no verb received] "The U.S. will be a loser because Israel's invasion of Lebanon and its massacres and crimes against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples have exposed its aggressive intentions to the whole world."

"Each superpower formulates its policies according to its own interests and goals. The Soviet Union, which supports the Palestinian cause, has occupied the independent state of Afghanistan, while U.S. which deplores the occupation of Afghanistan has supported the Israeli occupation of Palestine," he added.

Prince Sa'ud said: "It is better for the Islamic nation to devise its own independent stand and not to reply on any foreign power."

Prince Sa'ud welcomed Iraq's "stand" on its war with Iran, saying it had fully withdrawn its forces from Iranian territory. He described the Iraqi move as a "basic step towards peace and an end for the armed confrontation between the two states."

Prine Sa'ud called for a change in the international economic order. "The New York-based economic groups have failed to achieve any success in the field of international economy," he said.

The Saudi foreign minister urged these groups to be "more flexible so as to be able to hold economic negotiations with the world's industrialised and developing states."

The six-day meeting, organised by the Islamic Conference Organisation (ICO), is concentrating on the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, the Iraq-Iran war, the Afghani issue and a number of questions of interest to the Islamic world.

COMMITTEE DISCUSSES RESOLUTION ON IRAQ-IRAN WAR

JN241956 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1900 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Dispatch by INA correspondent Fawzi 'Abd al-Majid]

[Text] Niamey, 24 Aug (INA) -- The political affairs and information committee emanating from the 13th Islamic foreign ministers conference discussed a Moroccan draft resolution on ending the Iraq-Iran war. The resolution calls on both countries to halt all hostilities immediately, to withdraw their forces to the internationally recognized borders and to accept the formation of an Islamic observation force to supervise and guarantee the cease-fire and the withdrawal. The resolution also calls on both countries to commit themselves to the third Islamic Summit Conference resolutions, to UN Security Council Resolutions 479 and 514 of 1982, and to work for their implementation.

The resolution also calls on all other parties not to take any measure that could lead to the continuation of the war and to exert their efforts toward implementing this resolution.

Iran Rejects Resolution

JN242002 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1910 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Dispatch by INA correspondent Fawzi 'Abd al-Majid]

[Text] Niamey, 24 Aug (INA) -- The political affairs and information committee emanating from the 13th Islamic foreign ministers conference today approved unanimously a Moroccan draft resolution on ending the Itaqi-Iranian conflict. The Iranian representative in the committee categorically rejected the resolution and, feeling completely isolated, left the conference room for fear of more criticism.

The delegates of the Islamic states stressed the need to end the war and expressed regret over the Iranian representative's shameful stand which is counter to the teachings and principles of Islam.

Human ash-Shamma', Iraqi representative in the committee, stressed Iraq's official approval of the Moroccan draft resolution. He said Iraq is not surprised by the stand of the Iranian regime toward the international and Islamic peace efforts because the very existence of this regime is closely connected with perpetuating the war and diverting the attention of the Iranian peoples and army from the sanguinary deeds of its agents inside Iran. Ash-Shamma' pointed out that those who seek peace do not put preconditions on ending the fighting before hearing the ruling of the international community on who started the war. He also reiterated that the world understands Iraq's position in seeking peace -- a position that stems from its faith in and desire to preserve the principles of true Islam and the Nonaligned Movement and the noble values.

In his speech before the committee, the Iraqi representative pointed out that the Iranian regime has revealed its true aggressive and expansionist ambitions against Iraq and the Arab nation -- ambitions that are now clear to the whole world.

ICO SENDS MESSAGE OF SUPPORT TO YASIR 'ARAFAT

AB242201 Paris AFP in French 1410 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Text] Niamey, 24 Aug (AFP) -- The 13th ministerial session of the Islamic Conference Organization (ICO) meeting in Niamey, Niger, on Tuesday sent "fraternal greetings and regards" to Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee.

In a telegram signed by Daouda Diallo, the Niger minister of foreign affairs, and chairman of the ministerial session, and Habib Chatti, ICO secretary general, the foreign affairs minister of the Islamic countries paid tribute to the "ferocious resistance" put up the Palestinian fighters against the cowardly Zionist "aggression" supported and covered up by the United States of America.

In this message, the ministers said Yasir 'Arafat "directed the unequal combat against the Zionist force with wisdom and reaffirmed their faith in the Palestinian people, in the legitimacy of their cause and their determination to regain their plundered rights before the entire world."

The Islamic conference renewed the "support of the entire Islamic ummah (community) to the Palestinian leader."

IRANIAN FOREIGN MINISTER HOLDS MEETING IN NIAMEY

LD241100 Tehran IRNA in English 0950 GMT 24 Aug 82

["Iran Proposes U.S. Sanctions at Niamey Conference" -- IRNA headline]

[Text] Niamey, Aug 24 (IRNA) -- Iran Monday proposed imposition of severe measures against the United States for its overall support of the Zionist regime, stressed the necessity of confronting the expansion of Zionism and the activities of Christian missionaries in Africa and also the obligation of enforcing previous decisions of the Islamic conference against the Egyptian regime.

These proposals were made to be included in the agenda of the 13th conference of foreign ministers of the Islamic countries now being held in Niamey, Niger.

The PLO representative also proposed the study of overall U.S. support of the Zionist regime and noted that the study of Zionists' crimes was made impossible by ignoring U.S. support. The PLO representative added that the issue of Palestine was not limited to a piece of land or group of people in the region but it represented a constant cultural campaign of Zionism and imperialism against Muslim and Arab nations.

The PLO representative who was the first speaker of the conference expressed severe displeasure towards those countries which were silent concerning the Zionist aggression against southern Lebanon and called for use of the oil weapon by Islamic countries against the United States.

Meanwhile Iranian Foreign Minister Velayati met and conferred with Niger's President Seyni Kountche. The president described Iran as a country that played an important role in the history of Islam and praised the Islamic revolution under the leadership of Imam Khomeyni. Dr Velayati also said that Iranwould give priority to opening an embassy in Niger. His proposal was welcomed by President Kountche.

Earlier on Monday Kuwait's delegation to the Islamic conference led by the head of their Justice Department met with Dr Velayati in the latter's quarters. At the meeting the Kuwaiti official referring to the Iraqi imposed war against Iran urged a peaceful solution of the conflict. In reply to the Kuwaiti justice minister Velayati said that Iran had no design on Iraq's territories but would continue struggling to obtain its legitimate rights.

Further Report

LD242116 Tehran IRNA in English 1948 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Text] Niamey, Aug 24 (IRNA) -- The foreign ministers of Niger and Bangladesh and the minister of state for foreign affairs of Syria met and conferred separately with Dr 'Ali Akbar Velayati, Iranian foreign minister, here last night.

The foreign minister of Niger, Daouda Diallo, met and conferred with Dr Velayati, at 2130 pm on Monday. He thanked Dr Velayati for his participation in the conference of foreign ministers of Islamic countries as symptom [as received] of Iran's respect to the conference. The necessity of establishing an embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Niger and expansion of political economic and cultural ties was stressed by both sides. Dr Velayati said once the Islamic countries have established improved cooperation among themselves effective steps could then be taken for attaining to the holy goals of Islam.

Meanwhile, the foreign minister of Bangladesh, Shamsul Doha, expressed his pleasure with the recent visit of Iranian deputy foreign minister in charge of political affairs, Husayn Sheikholeslam to Bangladesh. Shamsul Doha also expressed hope that the relations between the two countries would further develop.

Earlier on Monday the minister of state for foreign affairs of Syria, Faruq ash-Shari', met and conferred with Dr. Velayati. The Syrian minister reiterated his country's support of rightful stand of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the imposed war.

KOUNTCHE TALKS WITH PALESTINIAN ICO DELEGATE

AB241014 Paris AFP in English 1000 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Text] Niamey, Aug 24 (AFP) -- The Palestinian delegate attending the 13th ministerial council meeting of the Islamic Conference Organisation here has discussed possible solutions to the Palestinian problem with Niger's President Seyni Kountche.

Jamal Omar as-Surani, who met yesterday with the Niger president, said the meeting focused on "new measures that the Islamic nation can take to help Palestinians."

Mr. Sourani said he was sad to see the Palestinian people dispersed "while we were hoping for support." But he added that "the struggle has only just begun and we hope that the Islamic world will support us."

"The enemy must be warned, and the enemy is the United States," he said.

Col. Kountche has met with the heads of several delegations attending the conference which opened on Sunday.

Meanwhile, the Niger newspaper LE SAHEL noted today that the ICO remained the only organisation which had stayed "coherent, dynamic and solid" throughout the worsening international situation.

An editorial said the ICO "can and must provide an example of good sense in its decisions and be effective in its action."

AFGHAN ISSUE DOMINATES 24 AUGUST ICO SESSION

AB250617 Paris AFP in English 0407 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] Niamey, Aug 25 (AFP) — The Afghanistan issue and its effect on the Islamic world took the stage at Tuesday's session of the 13th ministerial council meeting of the Islamic Conference Organisation (ICO).

As delegates from the 40 or so states represented here went into the third day of their meeting, a special ministerial committee on Afghanistan sat down to study the situation in that country, whose membership in the organisation has been suspended as a result of the intervention there by Soviet forces.

Among those to brief the committee was Pakistan's Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Ali Khan, who reported on discussions on the Afghanistan issue being held in Geneva under United Nations auspices.

ICO Secretary General Habib Chatti said later that only very slight progress had been made. But he added: "This will not discourage us." Mr Chatti said that like last year, the ICO was still seeking the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan.

The Islamic solidarity committee for the peoples of the Sahael, the drought-stricken region of sub-Saharan Africa, also met today.

The ministerial meeting is due to wind up on Thursday.

ANGOLA

DOS SONTOS RETURNS FROM MAPUTO VISIT 24 AUG

EA241310 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Text] Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the MPLA-Labor Party and the People's Republic of Angola [PRA], returned to Luanda very early this morning following a short working visit to the People's Republic of Mozambique [PRM].

At a meeting between the two presidents, which was held in the president of Mozambique's office in Maputo, the two leaders discussed the situation in southern Africa, particularly the process of Namibia's decolonization and cooperation between the PRA and the PRM.

The meeting was attended on the Angolan side by Comrade Afonso van Dunen Mbinda, secretary of the Party Central Committee for foreign affairs, and Mario Jorge Jose Maria, secretary of the presidency for defense and security affairs. The Mozambique side included Foreign Minister Joaquim Alberto Chissano, Finance Minister Rui Baltasar, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Valeriano Ferrao and other senior officials in the Mozambique Government.

Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos was met on arrival in Luanda by members of the Political Bureau of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee and by government officials.

ANGOP DESCRIBES RSA 'ATROCIOUS INVASION'

AB241818 Luanda ANGOP in French 1900 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Text] Luanda, 23 Aug (ANGOP) -- There is no life in the occupied zones. South Africa's invasion in August 1981 is undoubtedly the most atrocious invasion since that of 1975. It resulted in the partial occupation by South African troops of Cunene Province, where they have installed various types of military equipment. That occupation and its attendant crimes and brutal acts against the people of the areas has lasted exactly 1 year now.

ANGOP correspondents on the battlefields and resistance fronts, as well as those sent to the areas with concentrations of people rendered homeless, have filed reports showing the designs of South Africa's regime in this war.

The new element is the introduction and settlement in the occupied areas of South Africa's agents and groups of puppets referred to as governors during meetings aimed at enticing the people, who are deeply affected by the cruel war.

Alarmed at the contempt shown by the Angolan people toward the traditional Angolan puppet movement, South Africa's agents are resorting to new techniques by appointing small groups of elements that South Africa pretentiously refers to as leaders with a view to suppressing all rebellious attempts by the population.

According to an eyewitness, the South African agents used Portuguese mercenaries as interpreters at a meeting held in Ondjiva on 20 June 1982. During the meeting, the racists vainly tried to talk the population into adhering to their divisionist schemes and made sugary promises for better conditions. To the great surprise of the South Africans, the people categorically refused at first to hand over the arms used in their own self-defense and then to cooperate with Pretoria's forces and agents. Annoyed at this courageous attitude of the population, the witness adds, the South African racists launched a brutal repressive campaign against those whom they described as rebellious, that is, those who refused resignation under the yoke of the occupants of their land.

Hell, catastrophe, misery -- are the words used by the population to describe the real situation of the areas attacked and occupied by South Africa's troops.

South Africa's incursion and its occupation of towns like Ondjiva, Xangongo, Mongua, Evale and several others, as well as the total destruction of economic and social installations -- some of which were achieved through efforts after independence -- certainly caused distress among the inhabitants.

The towns, municipalities and local areas occupied have now been turned into ruins. Houses are burned to ashes and South African soldiers deprive the inhabitants of their belongings. Many families are split up. There are fathers, mothers and children who do not know the whereabouts of their families. Homeless and without any food, weakened by the aggressive acts of the racist army, the inhabitants wander desperately in the streets and in the forests in search of protection and security from the panic that overwhelms them. There are concordant reports from witnesses that many people for lack of food and medicine in view of the total standstill in social services resulting from South Africa's invasion.

During this period of relatively low winter temperature in the south, the people who sought refuge in the forest are without protection from the tough cold winds prevailing particularly in that region which is relatively high in elevation and far from the equator.

There has been an increase in murder recorded every day in the occupied zones. There are frequent acts of rape, torture and looting committed by the mercenaries and their Angolan servants in these zones where the most basic amenities can no longer be found, resulting in disease, malnutrition, hunger and dire need.

Mass executions have become a daily practice for the South African occupation troops. South Africa thereby intends to enslave Angolans and to impose neocolonialism on them with the hopes that this will deter them from their options.

With their faces marked by suffering, some individuals manage to join the Angolan troops, particularly in Cahama, now the symbol of the resistance of the Angolan people against the bellicose aggression by Pretoria and the imperialists.

Weakened by the long march across zones filled by the enemy with dangerous mines, men and women of all ages, carrying children, often manage to break loose from the claws of the South African troops. In fact, they are the ones who give accounts of these events and who report how South African troops, using bombs, armored vehicles, warplanes and automatic rifles and escorted by mercenaries and all types of scoundrels, unlawfully took over their homes.

They take nothing with them but poverty and the ragged clothes on their weakened bodies in their long and toilsome flight. However, they entertain the hope that some day they will return to their homes to live freely.

South Africa is indulging in true acts of genocide in southern Angola in pursuance of its goal of destabilization.

MADAGASCAR

PRESIDENT CRITICIZES LEBANESE ELECTION RESULTS

AB242113 Paris AFP in French 1808 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Text] Antananarivo, 24 Aug (AFP) -- In a radio broadcast today, Malagasy President Didier Ratsiraka severely criticized the election of Bashir al-Jumayyil on Monday as the president of Lebanon.

Receiving an Iranian delegation led by Petroleum Minsiter Mohammad Gharazi, President Ratsiraka said Gemayel was elected "under the pressure of Israel guns." "Bashir al-Jumayyil is not even the leader of the Christian Mahonites; he is just the leader of the Christian Phalangists," the Malagasy president added.

The Malagasy president also expressed his grave fear of seeing a repetition of the Lebanese example in Angola where South Africa is preoccupied with establishing a "Savimbi-type reactionary regime" in the south of the country.

SOUTH AFRICA

ZIMBABWE DELAYING SOLDIERS' DEATHS INVESTIGATION

LD241204 Johannesburg International Service in English 1100 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Text] A South African Defense Force spokesman has said in Pretoria that the investigation into allegations that three South African soldiers were shot dead in Zimbabwe last week is being held up by the Zimbabwean Government. The government, he said, was unwilling to supply any information to the Defense Force to assist investigation. The Defense Force had requested more details of the alleged incident, but there had been no response to the request from Zimbabwe. He reiterated that the Defense Force had not authorized any such operation as Zimbabwe had alleged.

Although nearly a week has passed since three armed whites were killed in eastern Zimbabwe by security forces, the Zimbabwean Government has so far failed to substantiate its claim that the men were members of a South African Army unit. Radio Zimbabwe, in a broadcast from Zimbabwe, said efforts were still being made to identify the three men who were alleged to have been members of a group of 12 surprised by Zimbabwean troops near the border with Mozambique. However, the Voice of America, quoting military sources in Harare, said the dead men were members of a special advisory unit to the Mozambique National Resistance Movement which are fighting against the government of President Samora Machel. The sources said the group had crossed into Zimbabwe from Mozambique and not South Africa to avoid antiguerrilla operations being carried out by the Mozambique Army. The South African Government has said that it cannot respond to Mr Mugabe's claim until an official complaint is received.

CITIZEN DISCLOSES RSA CORN ROUTED TO USSR

MB250734 Johannesburg CITIZEN in English 21 Aug 82 p 8

[Excerpt] The closely guarded secret that South African mealies believed to be destined for Romania have actually been going to Russia was leaked by a "high source" to a visiting maize board delegation behind the iron curtain earlier this year.

This was disclosed to the CITIZEN yesterday by Mr John Harrison of South African Farm Consultants, who compiled this week's controversial report on the country's maize industry for the Association of Chambers of Commerce of South Africa.

"It wouldn't be wise to identify this source because information from it woudl probably dry up inthe future," Mr Harrison said in an interview from his Pietermaritzburg office.

For each ton of mealies South Africa is receiving 1.04 tons of Russian fertiliser, and Mr Harrison said such barter deals were common in communist countries. This deal is highly favourable to South Africa because fertiliser is valued at $355 a ton while the export price of mealies is $116 a ton.

About 80,000 tons of the Russian fertiliser has already been landed and in terms of the agreement supplies will continue to arrive for the next three seasons, Mr Harrison said.

At the same time South African maize shipments are leaving Durban for the Soviet Union.

ZIMBABWE

MUGABE: RSA SOLDIERS PROOF OF DESTABILIZING AIMS

CA231056 Harare Domestic Service in English 1745 GMT 21 Aug 82

[Text] Three South African white soldiers were killed 3 days ago 20-40 km within Zimbabwe territory in the southern part of the country in the Sengwe communal area. Announcing this at his residence today, the prime minister, Comrade Mugabe, said the three, who were part of a South African armed group, died in a contact with the 4-3 [3d and 4th] Battalion of the Zimbabwe National Army. A quantity of arms, ammunition and other military items which included an RPK [as heard], an AK rifle, six RPG-7 bazookas, all of Warsaw Pact origin; and four radio-communication equipment [as heard], nine 60-mm mortar bombs, two antitank mines, several plastic mines, TNT blocks, detonating fuses and [word indistinct]. Several RPG grenades and a launcher, a night signalling device, all of NATO origin, as well as medicine, food and clothing were captured.

The prime minister noted that this evidence of South Africa's unprovoked acts of aggression speaks of the development of South Africa's aims of destabilizing Zimbabwe. Comrade Mugabe emphasized that Zimbabwe will never accept a situation where South Africa will choose to move militarily on Zimbabwean territory, adding that we are prepared to defend every inch of Zimbabwe at whatever cost. The prime minister told representatives of foreign governments who were present that he hoped they will report the latest South African act of aggression in the manner in which it deserves. Comrade Mugabe also said that the identity of the dead individuals has not been established but one of them was wearing a uniform of the former Rhodesia forces and it is certain they came from South Africa.

FIVE PEOPLE REPORTED KILLED BY 'DISSIDENTS'

AB240746 Paris AFP in French 0736 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Text] Bulawayo, 24 Aug (AFP) -- Five people, among them a police officer and a university professor, were killed last week by "dissidents" in the southwest part of the country, it was learned from a reliable source in Bulawayo on Monday.

During the last 6 months, attacks by "dissidents," former partisans fighting with Joshua Nkomo, have taken 49 lives, the same source added.